Seventh Series, No. 16

Monday, September 7, 1981
Bhadra 16, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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CONTENTS

No. 16, *Monday, September* 7, 1981/*Bhadra* 16, 1903 (*Saka*)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 307 to 314	1—38
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 305, 306, 315, 317 to 322, 324 to 326 and 114	38—51
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3001 to 3046, 3048 to 3088, 3090 to 3115, 3117 to 3139, 3141 *to* 3158, 3160 to 3194, 3196, 3198 and 3200	52—312
Question of Privilege Against Finance Minister Shri R. Venkataraman for Allegedly Misleading the House on September 2, 1981	313—325
Papers Laid on the Table	325—328
Statement *re* : Setting up of Medical Education Review Committee—	
Shri B. Shankaranand	329—332
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported Complaints against Postal employees for malpractices *re.* money orders	
Shri Harish Chandra Singh Rawat	332-333, 336—339
Shri C.M. Stephen	334—336, 339—341, 343—345, 353—355
Shri B.V. Desai	341—343
Shri Janardhana Poojary	345—348
Shri Krishna Pratap Singh	348—351
Shri Zainul Basher	351—353
Chaparmukh-Silghat Railway Line and the Katakhal-Lalabazar Railway line (Nationalisation) Bill—*Introduced*	355-356
Matter Under Rule 377—	
(i) Need for a Mining Engineering Degree College in Orissa :	
Shri Rasabehari Behera	357-358

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

(ii) Need for protection to Remington Rand's Howrah Unit :

Shri Samar Mukherjee 358

(iii) Alleged arrest of two Trade Union leaders of loco-running staff under National Security Act :

Shri George Fernandes 358-359

(iv) Need for development of irrigation system in Chhatisgarh area of Madhya Pradesh :

Shri Keyur Bhusan 359-360

(v) Need for payment of pensions to Ex-servicemen and Freedom Fighters by money orders :

Shri Mahavir Prasad 360-361

(vi) Need for resumption of mining operations all the closed coal mines in Hazaribagh :

Shri N.E. Horo 361-362

(vii) Alleged atrocities by police in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh on persons belonging to backward classes, minorities etc. :

Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap 362-363

Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Bill . . . . . 363—394

Motion to consider—

Shri M.S. Sanjeevi Rao . . . . . 364—368

Shri Jagpal Singh . . . . . 368—372

Shri Xavier Arakal . . . . . 372—375

Shri M.S.K. Sathiyendran . . . . . 375—377

Shri R.K. Mhalgi . . . . . 377—380

Shri N. Dennis . . . . . 380—382

Shri K. A. Rajan 383-384

Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap 384-385

Rao Birender Singh . . . . . 386—394

Clauses 2 to 26 and 1 394

Motion to pass 394

Rao Birender Singh 394

COLUMNS

Burmah Oil Company [Acquisition of Shares of Oil India Limited and of the Undertakings in India of Assam Oil Company Limited and the Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited] Bill . . 395

Motion to consider—

Shri P.C. Sethi . . . . . 395—397, 419—429

Shri R.P. Das . . . . . 398—400

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev 400--404

Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh . . . . . 405—407

Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy 407--408

Shri Surya Narayan Singh . . . . . 308—410

Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar . . . . . 411—419

Clauses 2 to 22 and 1 430

Motion to Pass 430

Shri P.C. Sethi 430

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), 1981-82 . . 431—444

Dr. Saradish Roy . . . . . 439—444

Half-An Hour Discussion

Construction of Dams in Gandhi Sagar area, Madhya Pradesh . 444—466

Shri Virdhi Chander Jain . . . . . 444—449

Shri Satia Naryan Jatea . . . . . 449—452

Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma . . . . . 452—455

Shri Harikesh Bahadur . . . . . 455—457

Shri Z.R. Ansari . . . . . 457—466

LOK SABHA

Monday, September 7, 1981/Bhadra 16, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. A. U. AZMI—Absent. Shri K. Mallanna—Absent.

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH—Absent. Should I walk out in protest ? Shri Rasheed Masood.

Impact of rise in price of fertilizers on agricultural production

+

*307. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the prices of fertilisers rose (till date) during the last two years ;

(b) whether any assessment has been made with regard to the consumption of fertilisers due to the rise in the prices and resultant impact on the agricultural production; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL (RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) A statement indicating the prices of various statutorily controlled fertiliser and extent of increase thereon from 10-3-1979 onwards is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) Fertiliser consumption during the last two years was as under :

Year	Fertiliser consumption (lakh tonnes of N+P+K	Growth rate over previous year (%)
1979-80	52.56	2.7
1980-81	55.16	4.9

Despite a comparatively favourable price environment the growth rate in consumption in 1979-80 was lower than in 1980-81. This was because fertiliser consumption in 1979-80 was affected by severe drought.

As long as the cost-benefit ratio of fertiliser usage is favourable, fertiliser usage by farmers should not be seriously affected by an increase in its price. The cost-benefit ratio depends not only on the price of fertiliser but also on the price of crop received by farmers and the response ratio in terms of additional output secured per unit of nutrient applied.

It may, however, be added that it is difficult to isolate the impact of just one factor, *viz.* price, on fertiliser consumption and resultant

agricultural production, since fertiliser consumption depends upon a number of variables such as extent of cropped areas under irrigation/ HYV crops, weather, fertiliser availability, credit, farmers' awareness, crop price etc. These variables are not easily quantifiable.

Statement

Retail prices of fertilisers under Statutory Control

(Figures in Rs. per tonne)

Sl. No.	Name of Fertilizer	Price from (10-3-79)	Price from (8-6-80)	Price from (11-7-81)	Extent of Price Increase (Col. 5-3)	
					Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Urea (46% N)	1450	2000	2350	900	62.07
2.	Muriate of Potash (60 %K)	805	1100	1300	495	61.49
3.	Sulphate of Potash (50%K)	1295	1800	2100	805	62.16
4.	Di-Amm. Phosphate (18-46-0)	2200	3050	3600	1400	63.64
5.	N.P.K. (17-17-17)	1600	2200	2600	1000	62.50
6.	N.P.K. (15-15-15)	1300	1800	2100	800	61.54
7.	N.P.K. (19-19-19)	1800	2500	2950	1150	63.89
8.	Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate (20-20-0)	1600	2200	2600	1000	62.50
9.	Nitro-Phosphate (20-20-0)	1500	2050	2400	900	60.00
10.	Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate (16-20-0)	1400	1950	2300	900	64.29
11.	Urea Ammonium Phos. (24-24-0)	1900	2600	3050	1150	60.53
12.	Urea Ammonium Phos. (28-28-0)	2200	3050	3600	1400	63.64
13.	N.P.K. (14-28-14)	1900	2600	3050	1150	60.53
14.	N.P.K. (10-26-26)	1800	2500	2950	1150	63.89
15.	N.P.K. (14-35-14)	2100	2900	3400	1300	61.90
16.	N.P.K. (12-32-16)	2000	2750	3250	1250	62.50
17.	Triple Super Phos. (46%P) (Granular)	1600	2200	2600	1000	62.50
18.	Triple Super Phos. (46%P) (Powder)	1500	2050	2400	900	60.00

Note :—The above prices represent the maximum retail prices, exclusive of sales-tax and other local taxes.

श्री रशीद मसूद : जो जवाब मिनिस्टर साहब ने दिया है उस को देखते हुए यह अन्दाज होता है कि जितने भी फर्टिलाइजर्स हैं उन में से किसी की भी कीमत 60 परसेंट से कम नहीं बढ़ी जब कि हमारे किसान जो पैदा करते हैं उन की कीमत इसके मुकाबिले में बहुत कम बढ़ी है। उसके मुकाबिले में फर्टिलाइजर्स की कीमत कहीं ज्यादा बढ़ी है जिस से कि किसान आम तौर पर सफर करता है और परेशान होता है। तो मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या वह ऐसी पालिसी बनाएंगे कि किसान जो प्रोड्यूस करता है उस की कीमत जितनी बढ़े उसी के हिसाब से फर्टिलाइजर या अन्य इनपुट्स की कीमत बढ़े ?

[شری رشید مسعود : جو جواب

منسٹر صاحب نے دیا ہے اس کو دیکھتے ہوئے یہ اندازہ ہوتا ہے کہ جتنے بھی فرٹیلائزرس ہیں ان میں سے کسی کی بھی قیمت ۶۰ پرسنٹ سے کم نہیں بڑھی جب کہ ہمارے کسان جو پیدا کرتے ہیں اس کی قیمت اس کے مقابلے میں بہت کم بڑھی ہے - اس کے مقابلے میں فرٹیلائزرس کی قیمت کہیں زیادہ بڑھی ہے جس سے کہ کسان عام طور پر سفر کرتا ہے اور پریشان ہوتا ہے - تو میں پوچھنا چاہوں گا کہ کیا وہ ایسی پالیسی بنائیں گے کہ کسان جو پروڈیوس کرتا ہے اس کی قیمت جتنی بڑھے اسی کے حساب سے فرٹیلائزر یا اینے ان پوٹس کی قیمت بڑھے ؟]

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This has been announced by Government time and again that its policy is to take into account all increases in the prices of fertilizers, diesel and other inputs while fixing the minimum support price for farmers' produce.

श्री रशीद मसूद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक सरकार किसानों के लिए कुछ करे, मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि लोकदल जनता सरकार ने मार्जिनल फार्मर्स को सब्सिडी दी थी। फर्टिलाइजर जिसकी कीमत 70 रु० कट्टा था, उसमें 23 रु० पर-बैग सब्सिडी दी थी। क्या इस सरकार के पास भी कुछ प्रपोजल हैं कि मार्जिनल फार्मर्स छोटे किसानों को सब्सिडी प्रोवाइड करे, ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा फर्टिलाइजर डाल कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुल्क के लिए गल्ला पैदा कर सके ?

[شری رشید مسعود : ادھیکھ مہودے - جب تک سرکار کسانوں کے لئے کچھ کریں میں منتری مہودے سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ لوک دل جنتا سرکار نے مارجنل فارمرس کو سبسڈی دی تھی - فرٹیلائزر جس کی قیمت ۷۰ روپئے کٹا تھا اس میں ۲۳ روپئے پر بوری سبسڈی دی تھی - کیا اس سرکار کے پاس بھی کچھ پروزل ہیں کہ مارجنل فارمرس چھوٹے کسانوں کو سبسڈی پرووائیڈ کرے تاکہ زیادہ سے زیادہ فرٹیلائزر ڈال کر زیادہ سے زیادہ ملک کے لئے غلہ پیدا کر سکے ؟]

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : स्पीकर साहब आनरेबिल मैम्बर के दिल में सरकार के लिए एतमाद पैदा करना तो मेरे बस की बात नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मोहब्बत तो पैदा कर ही दो।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा करने की हर मुमकिन कोशिश कर रहे हैं और हमारी पालिसी की वजह से जराअत ज्यादा तरक्की कर रही है।

SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister Kindly enlighten the House as to whether it is not a fact that in the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack and their adjoining areas for decades together the per acre yield of rice has not gone up but, on the contrary it has gone down in some areas ? Secondly, it is also not a fact that you are trying to co-ordinate the importation of fertilizer along with China and as an outcome of that, you are expected to gain substantially in view of the fact that there is a glut in the world fertilizer market ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I do not agree that the yield per acre of paddy has not increased.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I referred to the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I am saying that the Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, has helped the farmers with the latest technology. It has given information and improved varieties of seeds of paddy, which has certainly increased farm production. The hon. Member seems to be more interested in China than in the country itself.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know about Cuttack.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: He knows more about China. He does not seem to know anything about Orissa.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have documents to prove that over the years the areas surrounding the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, have not recorded any growth in per hectare yield of rice; on the contrary, it has declined in some areas.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : If the hon. Member has any specific area in view, I would sugg st that he write to me so that I can provide the necessary information. So far as the production is concerned, the Government of India figures show that there has been an increase in Production.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have not touched that.

MR. SPEAKER : He has asked about Cuttack.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Is it not a fact that co-ordination on the importation of fertilizer between India and China on the international market has yielded them a good financial result ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : If he wants to know about Orissa, I have got the figures. In the State throughout there has been an increase in yield form 1974-75.

MR. SPEAKER : Since he asks for a specific area, you may supply him the information.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय वसु : चाइना के लिए चुप हो गया।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : चाइना के लिए तो आप जानते हैं।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फर्टिलाइजर्स की खरीद पर राज्य सरकारों ने किसानों के लिए कौन-कौन से अनुदान स्वीकृत किए हैं? क्या मध्य प्रदेश में यह अनुदान दिया जाता है? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार छोटे किसानों को फर्टिलाइजर्स की खरीद पर अनुदान देने की नीति के बारे में विचार कर रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो पहले ही कह दिया है– about subsidies to small farmers.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Subsidies and all inputs are being given.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : छोटे किसानों को कितना अनुदान मिल रहा है ?

SHRI B. V. DESAI : The hon. Minister was pleased to state that in 1979-80 there was an increase of 2.7 per cent in the growth rate. That is, consumption was 52.56 lakh tonnes. In 1980-81 the increase was 4.9 per cent raising the total consumption to 55.16 lakh tonnes. May I know the subsidy element per tonne of nitrogenous fertilizer so far as consumption is concerned ? My question is regarding the the subsidy portion on nitrogenous fertilizer.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, as regards the consumption, the hon. Member is right when he says that the growth rate in fertilizer has come down after 1978-79. That was mainly on account of drought. If he wants to know the subsidy element only on nitrogenous fertilizer, I do not have the exact figure, but since urea represents about 47 per cent of the total fertilizer that is consumed in the country he can have a rough idea of the subsidy if he knows about the total subsidy on fertilizers

लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के संसद् सदस्यों को प्लाटों/फ्लैटों का आबंटन

+

308. **श्री राकेश कुमार सिंह :**
श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व सरकार ने सदन में यह आश्वासन दिया था कि उन सभी संसद सदस्यों (लोक सभा तथा राज्य सभा) को जिन्होंने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्लाटों/फ्लैटों के आवंटन के लिए 1975, 1976, 1977 अथवा 1 जनवरी 1978 तक (बूवेजा समिति की रिपोर्ट को लागू करने से पूर्व) अपने नाम पंजीकृत करवाए थे तुरन्त प्लाट/फ्लैट आवंटित किए जायेंगे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने संसद सदस्यों को अब तक प्लाट/फ्लैट आबंटित कर दिए गए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The reservation for M.Ps. for allotment of plot/flat by DDA was abolished on the recommendations of the Baweja Committee with effect from 2nd January, 1979 (and not from 1-1-78). No specific assurance appears to have been given by the previous Government but it has already been decided to give the benefit of reservation which held good, before the cut-off date *i.e.* 2nd January, 1979 to the persons who were M.Ps. on or before that date and had completed all formalities (including the deposit of earnest money) for the allotment of plot/flat before the aforesaid date.

(b) Plots— 61

Flats— 54

(c) Does noy arise.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि कुछ प्लाट्स की एलाटमेंट फार्मर-एम0 पीज़ को हुई थी लेकिन उन में से अधिकांश विरोधी पक्ष के कैन्सिल कर दिए गए, साथ ही कुछ कांग्रेसी संसद सदस्य को एलाटमेंट की गई है जो इरेग्लर को गई है। इस लिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो 61 प्लाट्स और 54 फ्लैट्स आप ने बताये हैं—क्या 61 प्लाट्स वालों के नामों की सूची आप बतला सकेंगे या सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर सकेंगे ?

1979 में कैबिनेट ने डिसाइड किया था कि— Priority allotment should not be done except in the case of Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Tribes, widows and physically handicapped.

इन में से कितने लोगों को आप ने प्रोपोरिटी बेसिज पर अभी तक फ्लाट्स आवंटित किए हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, it is not correct that the names of some people belonging to the Opposition group have been removed from the list and others have been included. This is not correct. But according to the Baweja Committee's Report the cut-off date has been fixed as 2-1-1979 by which time the reservations to various categories have been abolished and only reservations for Scheduled Castes and handicapped will continue. So there is no hanky-panky about it and nothing irregular has been done. There is a long list of persons. If the hon. Member wants it, I would like to read.

MR. SPEAKER: Give it to him.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय 1979 में 1 लाख 75 हजार लोगों ने डी० डी० ए० के पास रजिस्ट्रेशन कराया था जिस के अन्तर्गत 30 करोड़ रूपये उन्होंने आप के पास जमा कराये। पब्लिक एकाउन्टस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख है कि आप ने 22 करोड रुपये एक्सेस खर्च किये, जिस के लिए आप ने पार्लियामेंट से एप्रूवल भी नहीं ली। इतना होने के बाद भी जैसा आप ने कहा था कि पहले वर्ष 20 हजार लोगों को फ्लाट्स आवंटित करेंगे, वे फ्लाट्स या फ्लैट्स अभी तक आवंटित नहीं किए गए। उसके बाद 40 हजार प्रति वर्ष देने के लिए आप ने कहा था। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—15 महीने की अवधि के बजाय 30 महीने निकल गये इतनी देय क्यों हुई या कौन सा पैसा और मैटीरियल एशियन्ज गेम्ज के लिए स्टेडियम्ज बनाने पर लगाया जा रहा है?

SHRI P. VENKATASHUBBAIAH: This main question relates only to the allotment of plots and flats to M.Ps. If he wants an answer to his question he may give a separate question.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : From the years 1971 and 1977 many Members of Parliament have applied for plots. When elections took place all those applications were pending. May I know from the hon. Minister the fate of those applications ? Will those be considered ? Will they be given plots now on the basis of their earlier applications ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: So far as allotment of plots and flats to M.Ps. is concerned, a certain percentage was reserved out of the total construction of houses every year. 5% was being allotted to Members of Parliament, Metropolitan Council Members and Cantonement Members. Out of this 5%, three percent was allotted to Members of Parliament both plots and flats. This 3% allotment was being done on the basis of draw of lots. Those who were successful at the time of draw, only those Members of Parliament have been given till the cut off year. Baweja Committee has recommended the abolition of this quota for Members of Parliament. Those who have not been successful by then could not be considered as the scheme has been abolished.

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : अभी बताया गया कि कट आफ इयर 1979 तक जिन्होंने एप्लीकेशनस दे दी थीं उन को 5 परसेंट या 3 परसेंट के हिसाब से एलाटमेंट किया जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि जो सन् 1980 में इलेक्ट हो कर एम० पीज आए हैं, उन को क्यों इस से बंचित किया जा रहा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय उन को क्यों महरूम रखा जा रहा है यह कहना आप का है।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : जो प्रिविलेज 1979 तक के इलेक्टेड एम० पीज को हासिल है उस से सन् 1980 में एलेक्टेड एम० पीज को क्यों बंचित रखा जा रहा है और क्या ऐसा कोई प्रोविजन बनाया जाएगा कि उन को भी यह हक दिया जाए और अगर हम कोआपरेटिव बना लें तो क्या आप एलोटमेंट का इन्ताजाम करेंगे ?

SHR IP.VENKATASUBBAIAH: As I have said cut off date.

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : यह कट आफ डेट क्या है?

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : कट आफ डेट क्या होती है?

श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बया : मैं बता रहा हूं राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह जी।

As I have said dut off date-ti is not of abAssam's problem It is fafor otment of plots and flats for Members of Parliament—Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. A committee was appointed to go into the entire question of reservation of plots and flats The Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Baveja has said the reservation has gone upto more than 90%. This reservation has to be abolished. It is to be confined only to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and handicapped persons.'

श्री मलिक एम० एम० खां : हम काआपरेटिव बना लें, तो आप हमें जमीन एलाट करेंगे। स्वीकर साहब, आप हमारी मदद कीजिए।....(व्यवधान)....

श्री डी० पी० यादव : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ये बावेजा साहब कौन हैं, बावेजा महोदय कौन हैं? मेम्बर्स आफ पार्लियामेंट की आवश्यकताओं को एक्जामिन करने के लिए पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी होनी चाहिए हम बावेजा कमेटी पर भरोसा नहीं करते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य सदस्य चाहे राज्य सभा के हों या लोक सभा के हों, उनको आप 210 गज जमीन नहीं दे सकते। नाच घर खोलने के लिए जमीन है, होटल खोलने के लिए जमीन है।

MR. SPEAKER : Please put a question.

SHRI D.P. YADAV : It is a very important question.

बहुत सारे ऐसे अफसर हैं जिन्होंने अपनी बीबी के नाम से जमीन ले रखी है, अपने बच्चों के नाम पर जमीन ले रखी है, अपने नाम से जमीन ले रखी है और बहुत से ऐसे मिनिस्टर हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल कीजिए।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : बहुत से ऐसे मिनिस्टर हैं, जिन के पास एक-एक एकड़

जमीन है और हम लोग जो यहां सदस्य हैं, उन को 210 गज जमीन भी नहीं मिलती। आप काआपरेटिव सोसाइटी बनने नहीं देते और मंत्री जी मुलाकात करने से घबराते हैं। और तो और लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर से भी संतोषजनक उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं होता है। अध्यक्ष जी, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है, पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को किसी बावेजा कमेटी के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सीधा सवाल पूछिये कि क्या कमेटी हटा कर दूसरी कमेटी बनायी जाएगी ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या बावेजा कमेटी को हटा कर कोई इसके लिए दूसरी कमेटी मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट की बनायेंगे या नहीं ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: "Baweja Gaweja". I do not know. The Baweja Committee submitted their recommendations to the previous Government, the Janta Government, and they accepted the recommendations of the Committee. Even according to the Committee, he has classified certain sections to be brought under reservation....

MR SPEAKER : Whether you prepared to appoint a new parliamentary committee.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: As regards constituting cooperative societies for getting land for MPs and that is what our friends has been trying to impress open the Government, this is a matter to be considered. It is a suggestions that has been given. The Government will certainly consider a reasonable suggestions made by hon. Members so that they may not be put to difficulties in the matter of accommodation.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो 210 गज जमीन की बात करते हैं, मैं तो समझता हूं कि दो गज जमीन भी न मिली...

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : यह जो एम० पीज के लिए रिजर्वेशन थी और लिस्ट बनी थी उन्होंने पैसा जमा कराया था, 15-15 हजार रूपये जमा कराये थे तो अब स्कीम कैंसिल हो गयी तो उस पैसे का क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इसके लिए दूसरा सवाल दीजिए।

देसी घी के मूल्य में वृद्धि

309. **श्री तारिक अनवर :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में "देशी" घी के मूल्यों में अचानक वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने अपने "देशी" घी (डी० एम० एस० घी) की कीमत में वृद्धि की है, और ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इसकी कीमतों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये है और इस बारे मे सरकार द्वारा और आगे क्या कदम उठाए जाने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The production and marketing of desi ghee is largely in the hands of private trade. It is not subject to price control. The increase in prices of desi ghee appears to have been influenced by the seasonal fall in the availability of raw-milk in summer months and by the behaviour of the prices of edible oils.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, the DMS has an insignificant share in the desi ghee market and its price is still the lowest as compared to the price of other brands of ghee.

(c) In view of answers to parts (a) and (b) this doe not arise.

श्री तारिक अनवर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यह बात चिंताजनक है कि कोई भी उत्पादक जब चाहे अपने उत्पादन का मूल्य बढ़ा देता है। यह नीति केवल घी या तेल अथवा किसी एक चीज को नहीं हर सामान को है। उस के बाद सरकार को उपभोक्ताओं के हितों को ध्यान में रखकर उद्योगपतियों से उसके मूल्य को कम करने के लिए बात करना पड़ता है, जो कि अनुचित है। होना तो यह चाहिए कि कोई भी उद्योगपति या उत्पादक अपने यहां उत्पादित माल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करना चाहता है तो उसे पहले सरकार से अनुमति प्राप्त करनी चाहिए और उसके लिए पर्याप्त कारण भी देना चाहिए। जब तक सरकार की स्वीकृति नहीं मिल जाती तब तक उसे मूल्य बढ़ाने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए अन्यथा मार्केट मूल्यों पर सरकार को नियंत्रण करना संभव नहीं होगा। क्या सरकार ऐसे कदम उठाने जा रही है कि वे अनुमति ले कर ही दाम बढ़ाएं ?

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN: So far as the price of the desi ghee in the private trade is concerned theyhave their own way of increasing the price. So far as the Government dairy is concerned, the DMS, we are having a controlled price and our price is the lowest as compared to the price of ghee in the market.

श्री तारिक अनवर : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर जब दाम बढ़ाते हैं तो इस से पहले सरकार की अनुमति लेते हैं या नहीं लेते हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIREDNRA SINGH) : If the suggestion of the Hon. Member is that Government should control the price of Desi Ghee produced by cattle-owners, I have to say that we are not considering anything like that. We do not want to impose any controls on cattle-owners for fixing a price for their procuce.

श्री तारिक अनवर : आप उस पर कंट्रोल नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन जो सरकारी नियंत्रण में घी का उत्पादन हो रहा है है, उसके दाम पिछले तीन महीने में ही 10 रुपये बढ़ गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले एक वर्ष में उसके दाम में कितना बढ़ोतरी की गई है ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I would very respectfully suggest that to understand the whole economics of production of desi Ghee in farmers' houses, the Hon. Member should keep a cow or a buffalo. Then he will know the cost of production of Desi Ghee.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि आज देश में ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं है, यहां तक कि पेयजल भी शुद्ध नहीं मिलता है, क्या इसीलिए दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम के डिब्बे से शुद्ध शब्द हटा दिया गया है। पहले उस पर "शुद्ध घी" लिखा रहता था और अब सिर्फ "घी" लिखा होता है।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : जनाब शुद्ध का कुछ भी मतलब लिया जा सकता है। शुद्ध की डेफीनेशन क्या है, किस हद तक क्या चीज शुद्ध होती है— यह मैं बताने में असमर्थ हूं।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया, शुद्ध शब्द क्यों हटाया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो अंडर-स्टुड है ।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : मैं शुद्धता के बारे में न पूछते हुए यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि घी इतना मंहगा हो गया है कि हर आदमी उसको नहीं खरीद सकता, उसके बदले लोग बटर-आयल का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। हम लोग भी उसका इस्तेमाल करते हैं। पिछले दिनों उसके दाम भी 17 से 20 रुपये हो गए । मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि यह बटर-आयल हमको किस भाव से मिलता है और यह गिफ्ट के तौर पर जब आता है इसकी कीमत इतनी क्यों है, इसके क्या कारण हैं और इससे हमारे किसानों को क्या फायदा है ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : बटर-आयल हमारे फ्लड प्रोग्राम के तहत गिफ्ट के तौर पर आता है, बाहर के मुल्कों से । आम तौर पर वह बेचने के लिए नहीं है कि उसको पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के अन्तर्गत रखा जा सके । इस से जो फायदा होता है उसको दुग्ध उत्पादन बढ़ाने के काम में लिया जाता है। इस के लिए पहले हमारा फ्लड वन प्रोग्राम चला, उस के बाद अब फ्लड-टू प्रोग्राम चल रहा है। यह सारा पैसा इस के लिए काम में लाते हैं।

Setting up of central soil reaserch Institute

*310. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the demand for setting up of a Central Soil Research Institute to promote effective use of soil and establish a linkage between the proposed institute and the farmers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has formulated a Sixth Plan proposal for establishing an Indian Institute of Soil Research. The proposal has been cleared by the Planning Commission and is being processed further for clearance by the Finance Department.

(b) Primary objective of the Institute would be to carry out basic research on soils. The Institute's plan envisages five main laboratories viz. Colloid Chemistry, Soil Physics, Soil Chemistry. Soil Microbiology and Soil Organic Matter and Recycling. An initial outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs for four years of Sixth Plan period has been provided to establish the nucleus set up which will grow in due course. The site of the Institute would be decided on the basis of the expert advice.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : The hon. Minister has not answered the last part of my question, that is, about establishing a linkage between the proposed Institute and the farmers directly. Secondly, in his view, who are tge experts whose opinion will be sought on site selection ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The question of site selection has not yet been taken up. With regard to the other question of the hon. Member—he wanted to know about linkage between the Central Soil Research Institute and the farmers—the Institute has not yet been set up; so, the question of linkage with farmers at present does not arise. We have already several other Institutes. In fact, we have five national Institutes on soil research already working in the field : one of

them is the Central Arid Zone Research Institute at Jodhpur; then, the Soil Salinity Research Institute, at Karnal, the Central Soil Research Conservation and Training Institute at Dehra Dun, the National Bureau of Soil Survey at Magpur and the National Research Centre on Black Soils at Dharwar. Apart from these Institutes, we have six all-India coordinated research projects on soils. With regard to the new Institute that we are going to set up, that Institute will be a Central Institute (Complementing the research activities of all these existing institutions and coordinated research programme.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL The Minister has not told us what are the pre-requisites of the experts on whose opinion site selection will be decided.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The experts will be appointed by the Government to go into the question of site selection. But if the hon. Member has any parti..uar site in view, he can give his suggestion.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : In the south, particularly in Karnataka.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : There is a feeling among the farmers, specially in my State of Orissa, that the character of soil has been changing due to the application of nutrients in high-yielding technology in relation to crop production. May I know from the hon. Minister how this Institute will coordinate with the State Government and other research scientists of ICAR and Agricultural Universities and the farmers; Secondly, by what time is the expert advice on site selection expected to be received ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I. have already replied to this question. If there is any other specific question which the hon. Member wants to put, he may give notice.

Unemployed educated in rural and urban areas

*311. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing number of educated unemployed in rural and semi-urban areas ;

(b) whether any study has been made about the number of such persons and possible venues of employment for these people ;

(c) whether State Government have requested the Central Governs ment to sanction more fund-for creating jobs ; and

(d) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Sample Survey Organisation has, through 27th round and 32nd round Survey estimated the number of the educated unemployed. The Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) has provided for various avenues of employment through the programmes, namely, rural development, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and agro, forestry, rural industries services, business enterprises, TRYSEM (training of rural youth for self-employment), district industries centres' programme etc. for them.

(c) and (d) Allocations of funds to the States is made on the basis of pattern decided by National Development Council.

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न के (क) भाग के उत्तर में बताया है जी हां, राष्ट्रीय

नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन ने 27 वें तथा 32 वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या का अनमान लगाया है। संख्या कितनी है यह नहीं बताया है।

श्री बालेश्वर राम: ये तो अनुमान ही लगाते हैं लेकिन संख्या मैं बता देता हूं। अभी तक जो एजूकेटिड अनइम्लाइड का फिगर है 1980 तक वह 3.47 मिलियन है। 1980–85 में जा कर यह 4.66 मिलियन हो जाएगी।

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार: मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि ग्रामीण विकास, कृषि, पशुपालन मछली पालन आदि के लिए जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के कार्यक्रमों आदि के माध्यम से विभिन्न रोजगार के अवसर सुलभ किए गए हैं। जिला उद्योग केन्द्र को इसके लिए दर वास्ते पेश की जाती है। जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों को पेश की हुई दरख्वास्तों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से स्वीकृति नहीं मिलती है और दो दो साल तक वे पड़ी रहती हैं। इसके बारे में भी क्या आपने कुछ सोचा है।

श्री बालेश्वर राम: कहीं कहीं से ऐसी शिकायतें आ सकती हैं और इस से इन्कार भी नहीं किया जा सकता है लेकिन सभी जगह ऐसी बात होती है यह ठीक नहीं है। कहीं कुछ काम होता ही नहीं है, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूं। कोई खास जगह माननीय सदस्य के ध्यान में हो तो वह हमें बताएं और हम उस पर कार्यवाही करेंगे।

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : May I ask the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the number of unemployed people registered at present in Assam is about 20 lakhs in rural and urban areas out of the total population of 156 lakhs and what schemes do the Government propose to take to cater to the needs of the people in Assam because the Assam trouble is mainly because of the unemployment problem which is one of the biggest problems ?

SHRI BALESHWAR RAM : Sir, the question relates to the whole nation but the hon. Member wants specific information.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may give a specific question.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : बेरोजगारी की समस्या एक विकट समस्या है और सरकार ने जो अनुमान लगाया है वह बिल्कुल गलत अनुमान है हम लोगों के अनुमान के मुताबिक कम से कम चार करोड़ नौजवान बेरोजगार हैं और छठी योजना समाप्त होते होते डेढ़ करोड़ और बेरोजगार हो जाएंगे। पिछली सरकार ने हर जिले के स्तर पर एक जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्र की स्थापना की थी जिस के माध्यम से शिक्षित बेरोजगारों या अर्द्ध शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की समस्या को हल करने का प्रयास किया गया था। ये केन्द्र उद्योग मंत्रालय के अधीन थे क्या सरकार ने अनुमान लगाया है कि छठी योजना के अन्त तक बरोजगारों की संख्या कितनी हो जाएगी और सरकार के द्वारा कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाएगा? क्या सरकारउद्योग मंत्रालय से बात करके जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों के माध्यम से रोजगार के अवसर मुहैया कराने का जो कार्यक्रम था और जिस में सुस्ती आ गई है उसको तेज करने का प्रयास करेगी ?

श्री बालेश्वर राम: जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने सूचना दी है वह मेरे लिए सूचना ही है। मेरे पास जो फिगर्स हैं उन्हीं को मानता हूं। यह

बात जहर है कि हमारी फिगर्स के मुताबिक ग्रन-इम्पलायड पर्सन्स का बैकलाग 20.6 मिलियन है 1980–85 के बीच में उस में 29.5 मिलियन का एडीशन हो जाएगा जिस में जो जाब देने का हम प्रावधान सोच रहे हैं सरकारी और दूसरी एजेन्सीज के माध्यम से वह 49.2 मिलियन पर्सन्स हैं। उस में जो बेकार रह जाएंगे वह हमारी सूचना के मुताबिक अभी तक 0.9 मिलियन लोग हैं।

DR. KARAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the educated unemployed represents one of the most tragic waste of human and psychological resources of this country. Some schemes have been made but, evidently, they are not having an impact on the problem.

Will the hon. Minister be pleased to tell the House whether the Government is considering some way of mobilising and utilising the energies of these unemployed youth by setting up something on the lines of a National Service corps with these young people at a small cost, who can be given the socially useful tasks of performing tree plantation, social services, sanitation and so on, so that they do not become a burden on the society but are able to contribute something to developing of a New India ?

SHRI BALESHWAR RAM : My reply to this is this. I have noted down his suggestion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, in view of the fact that the Central Government has failed miserably to provide employment for all, will the Government feel it a duty to provide at least some relief to the educated youth in the shape of unemployment relief as is being done in West Bengal and Maharashtra ? Will the Central Government be ready to do that ?

SHRI BALESHWAR RAM : This is a State subject. The States are doing that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not at all a state subject. Will he come forward with a scheme ?

SHRI BALESHWAR RAM : I have noted down your suggestion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Well, at least you have noted down my suggestion.

मूंगफली का उत्पादन

312. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाणा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हमारे देश में इस वर्ष कितने हैक्टार भूमि में मूंगफली का उत्पादन किया गया है और इन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं ?

(ख) इस वर्ष मूंगफली के उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है ;

(ग) मूंगफली के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ; और

(घ) इस वर्ष देश में अन्य तिलहनों का कितना उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Area sown to groundnut from the 1st July, 1980 to the 30th June, 1981

was 66.8 lakh hectares. A state-wise break up is laid on the Table of the House. It is too early to estimate the area sown to groundnut from 1st July, 1981 to the 30th June, 1982.

(b) and (d). It is too early to give any estimate in this regard.

(c) The following steps are being taken to increase the production of oilseeds including groundnut in the country :—

1. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of oilseeds, an intensive programme is under implementation in 10 States in 1981-82. The scheme aims at demonstrations on farmers' fields, strengthening of seed production and distribution arrangements, expansion of plant protection measures and training for farmers and extension workers.

2. Extension of irrigated are a under oilseed crops.

3. Increase in areas under non-traditional oilseed crops namely soyabeen and sunflower.

4. Launching up of special projects on production of groundnut in Saurashtra region of Gujarat and soyabeen in Madhya Pradesh.

5. Increasing the area under short duration varieties of oilseeds through catch-cropping and inter-cropping.

6. Fixation of minimum support prices to ensure that the farmer receives remunerative prices for his produce.

Statement

Estimate of area sown to groundnut in major States, 1980-81

(Lakh hectares)

State	Area
Andhra Pradesh	12.8
Gujarat	20.0
Karnataka	7.7
Madhya Pradesh	3.3
Maharashtra	7.3
Orissa	1.8
Punjab	0.9
Rajasthan	2.1
Tamil Nadu	8.7
Uttar Pradesh	1.2
All India	66.8

श्री नरसिंह मकवाणा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि गुजरात में प्रति हैक्टेयर कितना उत्पादन होता है और दूसरे राज्यों में क्या होता है?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : उत्पादन इरिगेटेड एरिया का अलग है और नान-इरिगेटेड एरिया का अलग है। अगर माननीय सदस्य एवरेज जानना चाहते हैं तो गुजरात के लिए नेशनल एवरेज तो मैं बता सकता हूं, इस वक्त अलग अलग फिगर्स मेरे पास नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बता दीजिए, फिर भेज दीजिए।

श्री नरसिंह मकवाणा : मंत्री महोदय ने एक जवाब तो दिया नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आंकड़े भेज देंगे।

श्री नरसिंह मकवाणा : गुजरात में मूंगफली और मध्य प्रदेश में सोयाबीन

के लिए सरकार कौनसी योजना शुरू करना चाहती है और कब से शुरू करेगी? उसका कोई परिणाम निकला है या नहीं?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: गुजरात के लिए 35 करोड़ का स्पेशल प्रोजेक्ट पिछले साल हमने मंजूर किया था जिस से अब जो 68 एकड़ इरिगेटेड ग्राउन्डनट को कल्टीवेशन होती है, उसको 2 लाख हैक्टेयर तक बढ़ाएंगे। इस तरीके से अगले 4 साल में 1981 से 84 तक गुजरात को पैदावार कुल जो अब 18 लाख टन के करीब है, यह 27 लाख टन तक ले जाने का अन्दाजा है। यह प्रोजेक्ट काफी मुफीद है और लोगों ने इसे बहुत पसन्द किया है। दूसरी स्टेट्स से भी इसके लिए मांगें आ रही हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जनवरी में दूसरी स्टेट्स को भी एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी। उन सब ने सोयाबीन और ग्रायलसीडज की उस प्रोजेक्ट की बहुत सराहना की है, जो गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ इंडिया ने गुजरात को दी है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि देश में खाने के तेल की कमी को देखते हुए और इस बात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए कि बिहार में, और खासकर उत्तरी बिहार में, ऐसी जमीन है, जहां मूंगफली उगाई जा सकती है, क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है, जिसके अन्तर्गत उत्तरी बिहार में ज्यादा से ज्यादा मूंगफली पैदा की जा सके, ताकि खाने के तेल की कमी की पूर्ति की जा सके।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: इन सारी बातों पर विचार हो रहा है।

श्री रामलाल राही: मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उस में प्रदेशवार बताया गया है कि किस प्रदेश में कितने क्षेत्रफल में मूंगफली बोई गई है। उसके देखने से मालूम होता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सब से कम एरिया में मूंगफली बोई गई है। आपको याद होगा कि मैंने इस सवाल को बहुत पहले उठाया था कि उत्तर भारत में निरन्तर कई बरसों से मूंगफली के उत्पादन में गिरावट आ रही है। वहां क्वान्टिटी भी खराब है और क्वालिटी भी खराब है। इस लिए किसान मूंगफली की बुवाई में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी नहीं ले रहे हैं। इसका परिणाम यह है कि हमारे देश में तेल का उत्पादन घट रहा है और तेल के मामले में हम निरन्तर दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर होते चले जा रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर भारत में, और खासकर उत्तर प्रदेश में शाहजहांपुर, सीतापुर, लखीमपुर और हरदोई में—यह मूंगफली का क्षेत्र है और सीतापुर उत्तर भारत की सब से बड़ी मंडी है—उत्पादन क्यों कम हुआ है, और वह कम हुआ है, यह आंकड़ों से प्रदर्शित होता है, क्योंकि बुवाई बहुत कम हुई है। क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसा प्रयास करेंगे कि मूंगफली की क्वान्टिटी और क्वालिटी में सुधार हो और लोग मूंगफली बोने के लिए ज्यादा उत्साहित हों, ताकि हम तेल के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर हो सकें?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: इस में शक नहीं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मूंगफली की कल्टीवेशन के लिए एरिया काफी बढ़ा नहीं है। पिछले कई सालों से इसका कल्टीवेशन साढ़े सात और 8 लाख हैक्टेयर के बीच में रहा है। लेकिन हमारी कोशिश जारी है। हाई यील्डिंग वैरायटी के बीज पैदा किए जा रहे हैं, जिस से और ज्यादा लोग मूंगफली बोना शुरू कर दें और उनको ज्यादा फायदा हो। उत्तर प्रदेश में

दूसरे प्रान्तों की निस्बत यील्ड बहुत कम है, लेकिन पिछले साल की निस्बत बढ़ी है। 1980-81 में उत्तर प्रदेश में 84 किलोग्राम पर हेक्टेयर यील्ड थी। इसके मुकाबले में गुजरात में, जिसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल किया है, एवेरेज यील्ड 283 किलोग्राम पर-हेक्टेयर थी। लेकिन इस में बढ़ाने की बहुत गुंजाइश है, क्योंकि बहुत से प्रान्तों में इस से दुगनी यील्ड होती है। उड़ीसा में यील्ड काफी ज्यादा है—583 के जी है, जबकि तामिल नाडु में 302 है, वैस्ट बंगाल में मूंगफली की काफी.....। मैं मूंगफली की फिगर्ज नहीं दे रहा था, मैं सेसामम (तिल) की फिगर्ज पढ़ रहा हूं। यू०पी० की फिगर्ज इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है। पहले मैंने ग्राउंडनट की नेशनल एवेरेज यील्ड की गलत फिगर बताई है। इस वक्त हमारी नेशनल ऐवेरेज यील्ड 711 किलोग्राम के करीब है, जिसके मुकाबले में यू० पी० की यील्ड बहुत कम है।

News Item "Orissa Project may lose World Bank Aid"

*313. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : Will the minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report as appeared in the Indian Express dated 12 August, 1981, under the caption, "Orissa Project may lose World Bank aid" ;

(b) if so, the charge levelled and the reaction of the Union Government thereto ;

(c) whether the authorities had actually split up the project into two portions "against the lender's clear directive to treat it as a single tender"; if so, the reasons behind the violation of the directive ; and

(d) the latest position with regard to the attitude of the World Bank and fate of the Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The implementation of the project rests with the State Government and the final decision regarding the award of contracts has to be taken by the Government of Orissa in consultation with the International Development Association, an affiliate of World Bank. The Government of India is not involved in the process of awarding of contracts. It is learnt that no final decision has yet been taken by Government of Orissa in this regard.

(d) The Government of India has not received any communication from the international Development Association in this regard.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : Is it a fact that Orissa Government entered into an agreement with the World Bank with the knowledge, support and blessing of the Government of India ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : It is a fact that this agreement between the Orissa Government and the IDA, an Associate of the World Bank, was entered into with the blessing of the Government of India.

SHRI HARINATH MISRA : Is it a fact that the local Government had been trying to favour a company, formed as late as February 1981, which has got no experience, no financial viability, and no know-how against the guidelines of the World Bank and so, the entire project is at a standstill because of this stalemate between the Orissa Government and the World Bank. In the circumstances will the Union Government make it a point to intervene in the interest of the

good name of the country and i order to save the project from almost sure ruin ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : This agreement has been made with the World Bank. It is in the hands of the State Government and the Government of India does not directly come into the matter of awarding of any contract for an project which is being implemented by any State Government. But we will take the view of the hon. Member into consideration whenever there is any reference to us in the matter and we shall always advise the State Government as we have always done in every such case. The viability of the company is certainly taken into consideration for award of any work on contract and full investigation is made about its antecedents and its resources, and viability.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : I want to know whether it is a fact that it is seen from the tenders received by the Orissa Government that one private party's tender became the lowest. But the State Government of Orissa wanted to give the work to a public sector undertaking, the Orissa Construction Corporation, which is a State Government undertaking. If so, is it a fact that the State Government of Orissa does not like to give this work to a private party and some correspondence was made with the World Bank to award this work to the public sector undertaking? May I know whether the Union Government has made any reference to the State Government; and if so, the reaction of the State Government in the matter ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : If I understand properly the question of the hon. Member I think, he wants to know about the tender.

Sir, on the International competitive bidding pattern tenders for certain works were invited, but a few construction companies which were Indian and not of any other country gave their tenders and before considering the tenders, Gogovernment also looks into the necessary qualifications of the parties concerned who submitted their tenders. So, the whole question is under consideration between the Government of Orissa and the International Development Association for giving the tender. The Orissa Government has certainly recommended to the I.D.A. for splitting up the tender so that the work may be expedited and the project may be completed quickly and within the stipulated time. Now, the matter is with the Orissa Government which has not taken any view or any decision as yet and if anything is referred to us, we shall certainly look into the matter.

Loan/Grants to U.P. Khadi and Village Industries Board by K & VIC

*314. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission has recently sanctioned any loan or grants to the Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard of the projects proposed to be financed therewith ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has provisionally sanctioned following loans and grants to U.P. Khadi and Village Industries Board during the year 1981-82 :

Khadi loan . Rs. 22.81 lakhs
Khadi Grant . Rs. 1.84 lakhs
Village Industries grant . Rs. 77.85 lakhs.
Village Industries loan . Rs. 575.93 lakhs

(b) The amounts of grants and loans sanctioned in respect of each industry/scheme provisionally are given below :

Sl. No.	Industry/Scheme	Grant	Loan
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
	(A) *KHADI*		
1.	Cotton Khadi	0.29	15.52
2.	Woollen Khadi	—	4.15
3.	Silk Khadi	—	0.84
4.	Integrated Development Programme	0.40	—
5.	Marketing	1.15	2.30
	(B) *VILLAGE INDUSTRIES*		
6.	Processing of Creals and Pulses	2.23	30.58
7.	Ghani Oil	3.37	31.63
8.	Leather	23.31	169.29
9.	Cottage Match	2.48	34.01
10.	Gur and Khandsari	1.66	37.21
11.	Palmgur	1.33	6.45
12.	Non Edible Oils and Soap	6.90	39.80
13.	Fruit Preservation	0.20	17.48
14.	Hand Made Paper	0.65	18.00
15.	Bee-keeping	0.25	0.46
16.	Village Pottery	15.60	45.60
17.	Lime	1.28	25.79
18.	Cane and Bamboo	1.65	8.23
19.	Fibre	2.86	17.99
20.	Carpentry and Blacksmithy	11.40	69.70
21.	Forest Plants	0.53	3.11
22.	Katha	0.65	12.30
23.	Gums and Resins	—	2.00
24.	Gramodyog Sales Depots	1.50	6.30
	TOTAL	79.69	598.74

श्री मोहम्मद अमरार अहमद : क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी बतायेंगे कि अब तक बोर्ड को जितना रुपया दिया गया और जितने यूनिट चले उनमें से कितने आज चालू हैं और कितने नहीं ?

श्री बालेश्वर राम : यह कहना अभी मुश्किल है । मैंने यह फीगरस दी हैं कि अभी तक कितना खर्चा हुआ है लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने यह सूचना नहीं मांगी थी कि कितनी स्कीमें चालू हैं, कितनी नहीं ।

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : अब तक, 1981 तक गवर्नमेंट ने ग्रान्ट्स दीं और लोन दिया तो बोर्ड ने जो यूनिट्स चलाई उनमें कितनी सिक हैं और कितनी चालू हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : अगर माननीय सदस्य अलग से प्रश्न दें तो अलग अलग यूनिट का ब्यौरा उनको दे दिया जायेगा ।

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : मैं दूसरा सवाल माननीय मन्त्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि ग्रान्ट और लोन किस आधार पर किन किन स्टेट्स को दिया जाता है ।

श्री बालेश्वर राम : माननीय सदस्य ने एक सूचना मांगी थी, के बी आई सी इंस्टीट्यूशन्स यू पी के बारे में पूछा था कि कितने इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं तो वह 165 में जिनमें चालू हालत में 111 हैं। इंस्टीट्यूशन्स फाइनेंस्ड थ्रू स्टेट बोर्ड 279 हैं जिनमें से 134 काम कर रहे हैं । कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी के थ्रू चलने वाले 2346 इंस्टीट्यूशंस है जिनमें से 1664 काम कर रहे हैं । इंडिवीजुअल्स 14,523 हैं । इसमें वूलेन खादी प्रोडक्शन सेन्टर्स 9 हैं, काटन खादी प्रोडक्शन सेन्टर्स 9 हैं, खादी सेल्स डिपो 25 हैं, हैंडमेड पेपर प्रोडक्शन सेन्टर्स 2 हैं, खादी मैच डिपो 4 हैं और लेदर गुड्स डिपो 3 हैं । इस तरह से कुल मिलाकर 52 हैं ।

जहां तक ग्रान्ट और लोन देने के आधार का प्रश्न है, नेशनल पैमाने पर जहां खादी ऐंड विलेज इण्डस्ट्रीज का काम होता है वहां पर यह दिया जाता है । इसके लिए नार्म्स तय किए गए हैं कि जहां ज्यादा काम होता है वहां पर ज्यादा पैसा दिया जाता है और जहां पर कम काम होता है वहां पर कम पैसा दिया जाता है ।

Written Answers to Questions

Approach roads in Govt. Colonies, New Delhi

*305. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the condition of approach roads in Government owned residential colonies like R.K. Puram, New Delhi is horrible, with pot holes, long ditches, coming out of the foundation etc. for a number of years and inspite of requests by the users steps have not been taken to repair them and make them useworthy ;

(b) if so, the reasons why Government have not provided the required/necessary funds in the Budget Estimates during all these years for their maintenance and repairs ; and

(c) when the roads are expected to be repaired ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. However, the approach roads have developed pot holes at some places. Recarpetting could not be done in the last few years due to non-availability of funds.

(b) Funds are provided in the Budget Estimates keeping in view the overall resources position and the prority accorded to the work.

(c) The roads will be repaired/ resurfaced in phased manner subject to availability of funds.

Boosting oilseed Production

*306. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission evaluation study on oilseed development in some States has reommended evolving of high yielding varieties for an early break-through in the production of oilseeds;

(b) if so, whether the study has also considered the various farming system and conditions, popularisation of the use of chemical fertilisers and plant protection measures ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding its recommendations ; and

(d) the time by which the new oilseed project is expected to be taken up for development?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRASINGH): (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir.

(c) The important recommendations in the Evaluation Report on Oilseeds Development Programme by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission are as follows :—

(i) Research Centres should be strengthened to organise location specific research to suit various farming systems and conditions so as to evolve highyielding varieties of oilseeds.

(ii) The district-level targets should be built up after a careful assessment of the potential that exists in different areas of the districts for oilseed crops during different seasons.

(iii) For effective implementation of the programme, it is necessary to provide special staff at the district level with adequate strengthening of the normal block level extension staff wherever necessary.

(iv) Oilseed crops require protective irrigation, specially when rains fail at crucial stages of crop growth. Concerted efforts are required in command areas demarcated "irrigable dry" to bring them under Intensive Oilseed Development Programme.

(v) There is considerable scope for popularising the use of chemicals fertilisers and plant protection measures through proper incentives and effective demonstrations.

(vi) There is need to evolve an integrated system of credit-cum-marketing. It is also necessary to provide facility of scientific grading in the regulated markets.

(d) No new project is contemplated for implementation of recommendations of the Programme Evaluation Organisation. These recommendations will be kept in view in implementation of ongoing oilseed development programmes.

Supply of Sugar to Tripura

*315. SHRI BAN BAJURIYAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that stock of levy sugar in Tripura is almost exhausted ; and

(b) if so, what steps are going to be taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE RURAL, RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) The Government are already seized of the matter. Ministry of Railways (Railway Board have issued special instructions to the Zonal Railways in this regard.

Statement

A monthly levy sugar quota of 759 tonnes is being allotted to Tripura Government for distrubution through fair price shops and in addition a small quantity is also being allotted for Border Security Force and Central Reserve Police Force. The release orders against the monthly quotas are issued in time on the concered factories under intimation to the State Government. Since the lifting of sugar from the factory is rranged by the State Governmnet themselves and not by the Food Corporation of India, the release orders are issued in favour of the State Government. Thereforre, the responsibility of timely lifting of allotted levy sugar from the factories is that of the Tripura Government although any specific difficulty reported by the State Government is duly looked into. On account of guage conversion from Meter gauge to Broad Gauge on the trunk route of North-Eastern Railway as also due to some delay on the part of the State Government nominees in completing necessary formalities for the lifting of sugar from the factories, there had been some dislocation in the movement of levy sugar to Tripura from the factories in East U.P. and Bihar.

Since the procurement and distribution of levy sugar falls within the jurisdiction of the State Government, the information regarding stock of levy sugar in Tripura is not available.

बड़े शहरों में झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में और पटरियों पर रहने वाले लोग

*317. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बड़े शहरों में झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में तथा पटरियों पर रहने वाले लोगों की समस्या ने गंभीर रूप धारण कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस तरह के लोगों को हटाने के लिए बनाई गई महाराष्ट्र सरकार की योजना के खिलाफ सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कोई निर्णय दिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस गंभीर समस्या को हल करने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) तथा (ग) उच्चतम न्यायालय में एक याचिका दायर की गई है परन्तु अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं दिया गया है।

(घ) तथा (ङ). छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रस्ताव यह है कि बड़े पैमाने पर गन्दी बस्तियों का पुन: स्थान निर्धारण का प्रयास करने के बजाय गन्दी बस्तियों के पर्यावरणीय सुधार पर अपेक्षाकृत अधिक बल दिया जाएगा । छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विभिन्न नगरीय क्षेत्रों में लगभग एक करोड़ लोगों को मूलभूत सुविधाऐं मुहैया करने के लिए लगभग 151.45 करोड़ रूपये की पूंजी लगाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Hike in Price of Bread

*318. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have increased the price of bread in the capital ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof ; and

(c) what are the present bread prices in the big cities of India *vis-a-vis* its cost of production ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The issue price of wheat to the roller flour mills was increased from Rs. 130 to Rs. 155 per quintal with effect from 1-4-1981 and consequently the ex-mill price of maida in Delhi was also increased from Rs. 175 to Rs. 2.4 per quintal. These increases necessitated refixation of bread prices.

(c) The production costs of bread vary from place to place and also from bread to bread. The prices of a 400 grams loaf of Modern Bread, which is a product of a public sector undertaking, *vis-a-vis* its cost of production in the big cities of India are :—

Name of the city	Consumer price (all inclusive)	Cost of production (excluding sales tax and commissions to wholesalers and retailers)
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Bombay .	1·50	1·18
Calcutta .	1·18	1·14
Delhi .	1·20	1·00
Madras	1·45	1·05

Poor off-take of fertilizers by states.

*319. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been poor off-take of fertilizers by many States ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have identified the reasons or the poor off-take of fertilizers by the States; and

(d) if so, action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). During Kharif, 1981 (February-july) the off-take of fertilisers from indigenous fertiliser manufacturers and Pool handling agencies registered an overall increase over that in Kharif, 1980. However, in the States of

Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Assam, the off-take has somewhat gone down.

(c) The main reasons for short-fall in off-take in the following States are reported to be as follows :—

Tamil Nadu & Gujarat—Adverse weather conditions.

Assam —Constraints of logistics.

Himachal Pradesh—Local distribution problem.

(d) Government have taken following steps to increase the off-take of fertilisers all over the country :—

(i) Progressive augmentation of availability of fertilisers through domestic production as well as imports.

(ii) Delivery of fertilisers upto Block Headquarters at Government cost all over the country.

(iii) Maintenance of buffer stocks of fertilisers at more than 650 centres in the consuming areas all over the country.

(iv) Recent increase in the distribution margin for fertilisers.

(v) Better credit facilities for distribution of fertilisers by cooperatives.

(vi) Encouraging opening of more fertiliser sale points, especially, in the interior areas.

(vii) Subsidy on Phosphatic and Potassic fertilisers to small and marginal farmers under the Integrated Rural Development Scheme.

सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति के बिना मूल्यों में वृद्धि

*320. **श्री तारिक अनवर :** क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का है जिसके अन्तर्गत कोई भी व्यापारी सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति के बिना मूल्यों में वृद्धि नहीं कर सकेगा;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कानून कब तक बनाया जाएगा।

कृषि, ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण, सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) से (ग). आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के तहत सरकार को आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य कानूनी तौर पर नियत करने की शक्तियां प्राप्त हैं और जहां ऐसे मूल्य नियत किए गये हैं जैसा कि सीमेन्ट, उर्वरकों, पेट्रोलियम, उत्पादों, कोयले, कुछ ब्रांडनाम वाली दवाइयों, लेवी चीनी आदि के मामले में किया गया है, वहां व्यापारियों द्वारा मूल्यों में वृद्धि करना संभव नहीं है। ऐसे मामलों में व्यापारी द्वारा मूल्यों में वृद्धि करना आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के तहत दंडनीय अपराध होगा।

सरकार कुछ चुनी आवश्यक वस्तुओं, विशेष रूप से खाद्यान्नों आदि को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा कर आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों को भी नियंत्रित करती है। हर राज्य अपनी सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से बेची जाने वाली आवश्यक वस्तुओं की अपनी सूची बनाने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं।

आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य नियत करने के लिए किसी नये कानून पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

Wheat to be Imported during Sixth Five Year Plan

*321. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of wheat which is to be imported during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the names of the wheat exporters ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE RURAL, RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) In view of the rising level of agricultural production, there is no normal plan for import of wheat during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Tuna Fishing

*322. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal from State Trading Corporation for collaboration with an American firm for development of Tuna Fishing was received by Government during the last two years ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals submitted by the State Trading Corporation were examined and revised proposals based on the results of such examination are awaited from the State Trading Corporation.

Transportation of Wheat in Open Railway Wagons During Rainy Season

*324. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of wheat has got rotten and become unfit for human consumption by sending the wheat in open wagons in rainy season;

(b) if so, the quantity of wheat so damaged and wasted and the amount of loss sustained ;

(c) the reasons for sending the wheat in open wagons in rainy season; and

(d) action taken to stop sending of wheat in open wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) In the monsoon months of June to August, 1981, 4438 open box wagons were loaded with wheat. Some reports about rain soaked wheat received in open wagons have been received from Bihar, the details of which are given below:

Station	No. of open box wagons	Approximate weight of wheat in tonnes
Digha	81	3192
Bhagalpur	44	2420
Ranchi/Tatisilwai	34	1875
Gaya	82	4314
Chakradarpur	19	991

Not all grain that is affected by rain becomes unfit for human consumption. A good percentage of affected grain is salvaged as fit for human consumption.

(b) As per preliminary enquiries made from the Food Corporation of India, out of 9916 rain soaked bags of wheat (or roughly 991 tonnes valued at Rs. 14,37,820/- calculated on the basis of issue price of Rs. 145/- per quintal) received at Chakradhapur on 31-7-1981, after segregation only 392 bags (or roughly 39 tonnes valued at Rs. 56,840/-) were ultimately found damaged and unfit for human consumption. Actual loss may be even less than this after the damaged grain is disposed of and sale proceeds of the same are taken into account. Actual amount of loss in regard to other places would be known only after the salvaging operations are completed and the damaged grain is disposed of.

(c) and (d). The endeavour of the Government/Food Corporation of India is to load foodgrains in covered wagons only as far as possible. However, to the extent the supply of covered wagons falls short of the requirements, open wagons are also used for loading foodgrains (mainly wheat) to maintain the movement at the required level and to reach the foodgrains to the needy areas in time. The loading of open wagons is, however, kept to the minimum possible extent. During the months of June to August, 1981, out of total loading of 110927 BG wagons from the Northern Railway, the number of open wagons loaded was only 11095 (around 10% of the total loading).

Allotment Year for Government Accommodation

*325. SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allotment year for Government accommodation to their employees ended on the 31st December, 1980; and

(b) the time by which new allotment forms are likely to be sent ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The current allotment year which was to conclude on 31-12-80 has been extended upto 31-12-81.

(b) Fresh application forms for allotment of Government residences will be called as and when the new allotment year is declared.

Import of Edible Oil

*326. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state how many types of edible oils are imported and how many edible oils are given Vanaspati Industry?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : There are six types of edible oils which are generally imported on Government account through State Trading Corporation of India. Of these, mainly two types of edible oils viz., Crude Soyabean Oil and Neutralised Palm Oil are supplied these days to the Vanaspati Industry, though at times certain quantities of Crude Rapeseed Oil or Crude Palm Oil have also been allocated.

Demand and Availability of Sugar

*114. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total demand for sugar during the current year ;

(b) total availability (with detailed break-up); and

(c) the current retail price of sugar (per kg.) in the open market ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL, RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES ((RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) (a) Sugar is a controlled commodity under a dual pricing system and as such, the normal economic concept of demand is not applicable. The levy quotas are worked out on uniform norms and free-sale quotas on the basis of relevant factors like price levels, seasonal requirements and availability of alternate sweetening agents. Based on the existing State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas, the requirements of Army Purchase Organization, Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, etc., and of free-sale sugar, the total requirement of sugar for the sugar year 1980-81 comes to about 51 lakh tonnes.

(b) with opening sugar stock of 6.82 lakhs tonnes as on 1-10-1980 and estimated production of 51.40 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 sugar year, the total availability works out to 58.22 lakh tonnes made up of 34.20 and 24.02 lakh tonnes of levy sugar and free-sale sugar respectively. As against this, the requirement being 51 lakh tonnes, the estimated net carry-over of sugar as on 1-10-1981 would be about 7.22 lakh tonnes, made up of one lakh and 6.22 lakks tonnes, of levy and free-sale sugar respectively. In addition, upto about 2.15 lakh tonnes of sugar are being imported.

(c) The current retail prices of sugar in the important markets of Delhi, Kanpur, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras are ranging from Rs. 5.50 to Rs. 6.85 per Kg. (as on 31-8-1981).

Family Size Gobar Gas Plant

3001. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that installation of a family size gobar gas plant is not an economically viable proposition for farmers according to the study conducted by the experts of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute;

(b) If so, what are the details of the study made by them and the reasons put forward by them ;

(c) whether Government have examined this study report ;

(d) if so, to what extent they are agreeable to these ; and

(e) whether in view of this Government have decided not to implement this scheme further?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b). Division of Agricultural Economics of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute New Delhi, conducted a study on the financial feasibility of gobar gas plants. The study concluded that gobar gas plants are financially feasible for farmers who purchase fuel from the market or who do not have idle labour or who use the gas for productive purposes that is for supplementing fuel for engine used for pumping irrigation water.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The above mentioned study concentrates on financial feasibility. However, from the social cost-benefit angle, propagation of bio-gas plants has been found to be beneficial as it *inter-alia* makes possible the use of cattle dung and agricultural waste as manure for agricultural production by saving them from being burnt.

(e) In view of its beneficial effect on national economy and environment, Government of India have decided to implement a big programme of bio-gas development during the Sixth Plan period.

Encouragement to Indigenous Fertilizers

3002. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would encourage more utilisation of indigenous fertilizers available in rural areas in view of the recent increase in cost of urea and other chemical fertilizers; and

(b) if so, what are the concrete plans for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). It is Government's policy to encourage utilisation of organic fertilizers to supplement the use of chemical fertilizers. As such, due attention is being paid to recycling of organic wastes available both in rural and urban areas for production and use of organic manures. The programme includes *inter-alia* rural and uban composting, installation of bio-gas plants and green manuring.

Government of India propose to take up a big bio-gas development programme during the Sixth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores. Another scheme for the use and development of bio-fertilizers with an outlay of Rs. 4 crores is proposed to be undertaken.

etting up of Sugar Mills in Orissa

3003. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be plased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some sugar Mills in Orissa during the year 1981-82. ;

(b) the places of the location of proposed sugar factories in Orissa; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard ?

The DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) (a) and (b). Two applications have been received from Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd., Bhubneshwar for grant of industrial licences for establishment of 1250 tonnes daily cane crushing capacity sugar factories to be located at the following places in Orissa.

(i) Banki, District, Cuttack.

(ii) Nayagarh, District, Puri.

(c) Both these applicationas are under examination of the Government.

Water Supply of LIG/MIG Flats

3004. SHRI KESHAOVRAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Municipal Corporation of Delhi has taken over water supply of LIG and MIG flats of Mayapuri since December, 1980 ;

(b) if so, whether water has been charged @ 50 paise (25 p. plus 25 P. boosting charges) per unit for these flats ;

(c) whether MCD are charging only 25 paise per unit from other colonies like Rajouri Garden MIG Flats (G8 Area) where no overhead tank Facilities exists; and

(d) if so, the reasons for charging double the rates from LIG/MIG flats of Mayapuri ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking has informed that as per schedule of rates, 25 p. per kilo litres upto 20 kilo Litres per month and 50 p. per Kilo litre for additional consumption is chargeable for supply of water for domestic purposes. Boosting charges @ 25 paise per Kl. is charged in addition to the above, where the Undertaking maintains special boosting arrangements for individual pockets.

(c) The Undertaking has informed that the boosting arrangements for MIG flats in Rajouri Garden have been taken over in December, 1980 for which water charges as well as boosting charges are recoverable, as special boosting arrangements have been provided in the area.

(d) The Undertaking has informed that boosting charges in addition to water charges are being recovered from all such colonies/pockets where special boosting arrangements are being made by the Undertaking.

DPAP Fund for Surindranagar District

3005. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINHA : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) how much curtailment has been effected to the grant of Drought Prone Area Programme Funds for 1980-81 for Surindranagar District,

(b) Why has the curtailment been effected ; and

(c) Will this be ameliorated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) and (b) Schemes costing Rs. 109.81 lakhs were approved under the drought prone areas programme for Surindranagar district during 1980-81. Although the annual outlay under the programme could go upto Rs. 120 lakhs, some of the schemes suggested by the State Government could not be approved either for want of justification or because the schemes were inadmissible. However, there was an unspent balance of Rs. 41 lakhs on 1-4-80 and the State Government proposed utilisation of only Rs. 22.82 lakhs. This proposal was approved fully so that the effective size of the approved programme during 1980-81 was Rs. 132.63 lakhs. The project, it may be seen, had an unspent balance of Rs. 18.18 lakhs for which there were no proposals of utilisation during 1980-81.

(c) Since the 1980-81 financial year is over, appoval of a larger programme for that year is not possible. Further, the approved outlay for 1980-81 was not fully spent and an unspent balance of about Rs. 69.53 lakhs was carried forward to 1981-82.

Sugar factories prosecuted under essential commodities Act, 1955

3006. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the number of sugar factories prosecuted under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for alleged wrong

marking of sugar grades during last two years ;

(b) how many were convicted for such offences ;

(c) whether there have been cases where charges could not be proved and Court had passed strictures regarding wrong procedures adopted for inspection of samples and also the arbitrary approach of the Inspection staff ; and

(d) if so, what are the effective and active measures that are being taken by Government to bring objectivity in the inspection procedure and to avoid any possible harassment to the industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) During the period from 1-1-1979 to 31-12-1980, the Government have recommended 50 cases for prosecution of 41 sugar factories under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, for wrong marking of sugar grades ;

(b) All these cases are pending either with the State Governments or with the Courts of law and no judgements have been received.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Deputation of IAS Officers from States to Delhi

3007. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of IAS officers who have come from various States to Delhi on deputation

(b) the total deputation period in Delhi ;

(c) whether accommodation facilities have been provided to them ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) (a) 517.

(b) Between three and five years depending upon the levels to which they are appointed.

(c) and (d). such of these officers who come to GOI on deputation are entitled to General Pool Accommodation. In addition, a "tenure officers pool" has been set up for I.A.S., I.F.S. (Indian Forest Service) and I.P.S. officers in which a specified number of quarters have been set apart for allotment to them.

Single Wheat Zone System

3008. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to revert to the single wheat zone system ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what steps have been taken to ensure adequate supply of wheat to the Southern States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government continue to make allotment of reasonable quantities of wheat to all the States and make necessary arrangements for its movement.

District under Social Forestry in Orissa

3009. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the districts of Orissa where social forestry programme have been introduced ;

(b) how many more districts of Orissa proposed to be brought under the above scheme in 1981-82;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to include the tribal districts in the introduction of the above programme ; and

(d) if so, the details about the name of the tribal district which have been proposed to be included ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the state and will be placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

News item 'Prices shoot up in West Bengal'

3010. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be plaesed to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Prices shoot up in West Bengal appearing in the Indian Express, New Delhi, dated 12th August, 1981 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this spurt in prices of essential goods ; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to ensure adequate supply of essential commodities particularly food articles to West Bengal in view of the forthcoming festival season ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Government of West Bengal there has not been any abnormal price rise in essential commodities. The rise in the prices of some assential commodities like mustard oil, rice, wheat and wheat products may be attributed to the lean season and also due to rising trend in their prices in other parts of the country.

(c) The Government of West Bengal is distributing various essential commodites like rice, wheat levy sugar and imported edible oils through the public distribution system and arranging regulary distribution of certain other items like cement soft coke and kerosene. For the festival season 18,500 tonnes of imported edible oils 10,000 tonnes of levy sugar and an additional 5,000 tonnes of wheat for the roller flour mills have been allotted to West Bengal. The increased release of non-levy sugar for September 1981 will improve the availability of sugar in the country including West Bengal.

Construction of Spurs in Samakoi River

3011. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of Irrigation be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has a proposal for the construction of spurs in Samakoi river of Telkoi block in Keonjher district of Orissa : and

(b) if so, when the construction of spurs in that river will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) According to the information so far available from the State Government, the work of spurs has been completed.

(b) Does not arise.

Strategy to Raise Milk output

3012. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new strategy to raise milk output has proved successful;

(b) if so, how far it has assisted in increasing the per capita milk availability in the country ;

(c) the steps being in taken in this regard for its development ;

(d) whether the National Dairy Development Board held any seminar on policies relating to milk production in Delhi ; and

(e) if so, what were the decisions arrived at the seminar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir, The per capita availability of milk was 110 gms per day in 1973-74, which has increased to 120 gms: in 1979-80.

(c) It is targetted to increase annual milk production from 30 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 38 million tonnes in the terminal year of Sixth Plan (1984-85). This will increase per capita availability of milk to 146 gms. per day in 1984-85. Some of the inportant schemes proposed in Sixth Five Year Plan are :—

(i) cross-breeding of non-descript cattle ;

(ii) improvement of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes through selective breeding ;

(iii) a large scale cattle-cum-dairy development programme of "Operation Flood II" including improved processing and marketing facilities to provide remunerative return to cattle/buffalo owners;

(iv) use of frozen semen under a Central sector Scheme for financial assistance to States for accelerating the adoption of frozen semen technology ;

(v) a Central Sector scheme for scientific development of selected gaushalas ; and

(vi) strengthening and establishment of Intensive Cattle Development Projects being implemented by States to increase milk production by providing all necessary inputs and services simultaneously.

(d) Yes Sir. Plenary Session of the "Seminar on policies related to Breeding and Feeding for milk production in Operation Flood II" was held at New Delhi on 13th April 1981.

(e) Recommendations/decisions arrived at the seminar held by National Dairy Development Board from 9-13 April, 1981 at Anand Delhi are enclosed.

Statement

Recommendations of the Seminar held by National Dairy Development Board from 9-13th April, 1981 at Anand/Delhi.

(1) Level of exotic inheritance in cross-breds should be limited to 50 per cent.

(2) Some of the recognised Indian breeds of cattle should be conserved and improved.

(3) Recognised breeds of buffaloes should be improved through selection and progency testing and grading up of non-descript buffaloes with superior bulls of recognised breeds.

(4) Progency testing of cross-bred and buffalo bulls should be undertaken an the programme be monitored centrally.

(5) Until the technology for indigenous production of standard quality frozen semen equipment is developed this should be imported.

(6) Least cost feed formulae be computed.

(7) Waste/grazing/common lands in villages should be used for producing green fodder.

(8) Dry and tested unconventional agro-industrial by-products be used in cattle feed.

(9) Need to provide insurance coverage to the animals under national milch herd was felt.

(10) Systems developed by National Dairy Development Board to provide information on feeding breeding, management and health on continuous basis under Operation Flood should be uniformally and universally adopted.

Following areas for research were also identified :

(1) To define and assess draught capacity of cross-bred bullocks under different agro-climatic conditions.

(2) Storage, sexing and transplantation of embryos.

(3) Studies on chemical and a micro-biological processes for increasing hutritive value of poor quality roughages and an evaluation of toxicological and chemical implications of such processes.

(4) Residual effects of insecticides, pesticides, etc. in crop residues, agricultural by-products and cattle feed on animal and animal products.

Holiday Home at Kanyakumari

3013. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to page 84 of the Annual Report 1979-80 and state ;

(a) whether the proposal for setting up a Holiday Home at Kanyakumari has been given effect to ; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is at present ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The proposal has not been finanlised.

Registered Housing Societies in Delhi

3014. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of housing societies registered as on 31 December 1980 for the allotment of land ;

(b) the number and names of societies registered during the year 1981 uptodate ;

(c) what is the criteria adopted for allotting land to the group housing societies ;

(d) the names of societies allotted land during the current year under the scheme ;

(e) whether any target has been fixed to allot land to all the registered societies ; and

(f) whether government will consider and impose ban on further registration of societies ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The Registrar Cooperative Societies, Delhi has reported that as on 31st December 1980 there were 817 housing cooperative societies registered for allotment of land.

(b) The following ten new group housing societies were registered during the year 1981 :

1. East West Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.

2. New Pragati Sheel Coop.Group Housing Society Ltd.

3. Indian Naval Employees Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.

4. Printers Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.

5. Man Singh Coop Group Housing Society Ltd.

6. Gosain Kewal Ramji Coop Group Housing Society Ltd.

7. Shanti Coop Group Housing Society Ltd.

8. Esic Friends Coop Group Housing Society Ltd.

9. Prince Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.

10. Pawittra Coop Group Housing Society Ltd.

(c) The allotment of land is made for the Group Housing Societies on the basis of 50 dwelling units per acre and the seniority of the societies is fixed with reference to their date of registration with the Registrar Cooperative Societies.

(d) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that the following societies have been allotted land during the current year ;

1. Sarvpriya Coop Housing Building Society-Additional land-2.49 acres.

2. Maharani Bagh Coop. House Building Society-Additional land-1036.3 sq. yds.

3. Ghalib Memorial Coop Group Housing Society- 5.21 acres.

(e) The Delhi Development Authority have invited applications from all group housing societies registered with Registrar, Cooperative Societies during the year 1979-80-81. The last date of submission of applications from these societies expired on 31st August, 1981.

In view of the large number of societies it is not feasible to fix any target for allotment of land.

(f) The ban on the registration of group housing societies was lifted for one month during the year 1979 and only those applications received in this period were processed and registered during the year 1979-80 and 1981. The Registrar Cooperative Societies is not registering new. group housing societies at present

Central Sponsored Agricultural Development Programme

3015. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the various Central Government sponsored agricultural developmental programmes under operation in Cuttack district of Orissa ;

(b) whether the programme of aerial spray of pesticides is proposed to be taken up at the time of harvesting of early variety of paddy crop in that district under any of the Centrally sponsored Agricultural Developmental Programme ; and

(c) the details about the other schemes proposed to be introduced in that district on the development of agriculture ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are in operation in the district of Cuttack, Orissa :

(i) Control and eradication of pests and diseases of agricultural importance in endemic areas including weed control.

(ii) Intensive Pulse Production Programme.

(iii) Rinder Pest Eradication Programme.

(iv) Programme for Control of Foot & Mouth Disease.

(v) Operation Flood II.

(vi) Development of Aquaculture (Fish Farmers Development Agency).

(vii) Social Forestry including rural fuel wood plantations.

(c) 1980-81

Anticipated expenditure — Rs. 1630 crores
Anticipated additional area of potential — 2.44 million hectares

1981-82
Approved outlay — Rs. 1832 crores.
Target of additional area of potential — 2.67 million hectares.

(b) No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

(c) (i) Under the Operation Flood II Programme, the existing Phulnakhare Dairy in Cuttack district will be expanded. Further, the project envisages to set up a new dairy plant with a capacity to handle 60,000 litres of milk per day near Cuttack.

(ii) It is proposed to introduce the pilot Crop Insurance Scheme in the districts of Orissa including Cuttack.

Acreage of Land brought under Irrigation in Five Year Plans

3016. PROF.NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of land brought under irrigation in each one of the five preceding five year plans alongwith allocation in each plan ;

(b) what is the target for the Sixth Five Year Plan in terms of acreage of land proposed to be brought under irrigation and the financial allocation, Statewise for the plan period ; and

(c) the amount already spent in 1980-81 and the first 4 months of 1981-82 alongwith the areas brought under irrigation during the period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House (Statement I).

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House (Statement II).

For anticipated expenditure for 1981-82, information is received for the full year during Annual Plan discussions and not for part year.

Statement—I

Allocation of outlays and cumulative potential created during the Five Five Year Plans.

Plan	Allocation (Rs. crores)	Cumulative potential Million hectares)
I Plan (1951-56)	456*	26.2
II Plan (1956-61)	522	29.1
III Plan (1961-66)	909	33.6
IV Plan (1969-74)	1,750	44.2
V Plan (1974-78)	3,073	52.1

*Includes, Rs. 80 crores incurred during the pre-plan period.

Statement—II

Sixth Plan Targets of potential and Financial Allocation

Sl. No.	States	Additional Irrigation Potential (Thousand hectares)	Financial alloctation Rs. crores
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	870	905.29
2.	Assam	226	138.60
3.	Bihar	1680	1050.70
4.	Gujarat	453	1086.80
5.	Haryana	298	455.01
6.	Himachal Pradesh	28	31.45
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	65	119.44

1	2	3	4
8.	Karnataka	715	553.50
9.	Kerala	303	303.30
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1033	1142.50
11.	Maharashtra	875	1330.01
12.	Manipur	61	49.00
13.	Meghalaya	15	7.00
14.	Nagaland	10	10.00
15.	Orissa	660	455.00
16.	Punjab	410	375.53
17.	Rajasthan	482	503.26
18.	Sikkim	8	4.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	233	197.19
20.	Tripura	13	32.10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4550	1414.70
22.	West Bengal	687	403.70
	SUB-TOTAL STATES	13,675	10,568.08
	UNION TERRITORIES	66	86.85
	CENTRAL SECTOR	..	460.00
	TOTAL :	13,741	11,114.93

Housing cooperative societies Registered with DDA

3017. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Housing Co-operatives which have so far been allotted land by D.D.A.

(b) what is the criteria adopted while allotting the land to these Housing Co-operatives ;

(c) whether any representation has been made to Government to consider the cases of such Government Employees who are on the eve of retirement to consider their cases in view of their early payment of instalments according to the price of land etc ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to sympathetically consider the cases of such persons who are 50 years or above to be given first priority ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :

(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Setting up of a Committee on institutional credit for I.R.D. Programme

3018. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the functions and terms of reference of the high level Committee set up for ensuring smooth and adequate flow of institutional credit for Integrated Rural Development Programme ;

(b) who are its members ; and

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) and (b). The main functions of the Committee are to review the extent of support to the integrated rural development programme (IRDP) from various credit institutions in the context of the Sixth Plan and to identify the operational difficulties being experienced in obtaining credit for IRDP. A statement indicating the composition and the terms of reference of the Committee is attached.

(c) The Committee will be a standing committee and it will make recommendations to the Government from time to time.

Statement

Composition and terms of reference of the high level Committee set up to review the extent of credit support to the integrated Rural Development Programme from credit institutions :

COMPOSITON

1.	Dr. Manmohan Singh Member-Secretary, Planing Commission.	Chairman
2.	Shri S.C. Varma, Secretary, Ministry of Rural Reconstruction	Member
3.	Shri M. Ramakrishayya, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India	Member
4.	Shri R.K. Kaul, Additional Secretary, Banking Division, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance	Member
5.	Shri P.R. Dubhashi, Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture	Member
6.	Shri G.V. Ramakrishna, Adviser, Rural Development, Planning Commission	Member
7.	Shri N.V. Krishnan, Joint Secretary, Plan Finance Division, Ministry of Finance	Member
8.	Shri R. Srinivasan, Joint Secretary, Department Industrial Development, Ministry of Industry	Member
9.	Shri K. Ramanujam Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Rural Reconstruction, Government of Bihar	Member

10. Shri N.B.N. Shetty, Secretary, Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu — Member

11. Shri Sant Dass, Managing Director, Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation — Member

12. Shri P.G. Muralidharan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Reconstruction — Member Secretary

TERMS OF REFERENCE

(i) Review the availability of credit for IRDP periodically.

(ii) Examine the credit network of commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperatives in the context of the IRDP and recommend expansion, where necessary.

(iii) Examine the operational problems coming in the way of obtaining credit for IRDP and recommend appropriate action to meet these problems.

(iv) Examine whether the recent guidelines on simplification of procedures and relaxations with respect to credit for the weaker sections are being implemented by bank branches in the field and also see whether any further simplifications, relaxations etc. are necessary.

(v) Examine the progress of preparation and implementation of credit plans for IRDP blocks. The Committee will also review the implementation of the IRDP block plans prepared by the ARDC and the IRDP component of the District Credit Plan.

(vi) Examine to what extent the credit targets set for the weaker sections in the Sixth Plan are being realised.

(vii) Any other relevant matter, approved by the Chairman of the Committee.

Shortage of drinking water in East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi

3019. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of drinking water in all blocks in the Government quarters (up-stairs) in East Kidwai Nagar for the last four months ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The N.D.M.C. have reported that shortage of water is felt in summer months.

(b) The shortage of mainly due to les availability of water under low pressure and the quarters being situated at the tail end of the distribution system.

(c) The N.D.M.C. have undertaken remedial measures by way of boring tubewells and constructing Underground Tank with boosting arrangements to boost the pressure.

Export of Onions

3020. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small exporters of onion from Nagapattinam and

Madras have requested Government for the permission to export onion along with National Agricultural Cooperative & Marketing Corporation ;

(b) whether NAFED has given only to one Indian company the Commission agency ; and

(c) if so, give reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) Export of onions is canalised through NAFED. As a canalising agency, NAFED can undertake exports themselves or through their associates and Government's permission is not necessary.

(b) According to information furnished by NAFED, the answer to this question is *No. Sir.*

(c) Question does not arise.

Financial Assistance to Tamil Nadu slum clearance Board

3021. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank and the Central Government have been giving financial assistance to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to popularise the grant?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). No direct financial assistance is given by the World Bank and Central Government to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. Slum Clearance Improvement is a state subject. Under the Madras Urban Develodment Project I &II assisted by the I.D.A./World Bank, there is a component of slum improvement being executed by the State Slum Clearance Board. The I.D.A. Credit for the above project is passed on by the Central Government to the State Govefnment in the form of additional plan assistance according to a prescribed formula. The slum improvement component in the Madras Urban Development project I & II is estimated to cost Rs. 606.00 lakhs and Rs. 2587.30 lakhs respectively.

Housing shortage in Rural and Urban areas

3022. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated housing shortage in rural and urban areas ;

(b) the provision under the sixth plan to solve the housing shortage in the country ;

(c) whether the world bank has advanced loan for the prupose ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) On the basis of 1971 census and population projections made by Registrar General of India thereon for 1981, the estimates of housing shortage, as worked out by the National Buildings Organisation, are as under :—

Rural	. 16·5 million
Uraban	. 4·8 million
Total	. 21·3 million

(b) The public sector outlay on housing in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 1490·87 crores.

(c) and (d). The world bank has not advanced any loan specifically for housing. The Government of India has, however, received loans from world bank/IDA for multi-sectoral urban development project which contain amongst other components 'housing' component'. The IDA has provided a credit of US£ 188 million for multi-sectoral urban development project at Calcutta and Madras. The schemes under the IDA assisted projects are implemented by the State Governments concerned and their agencies. The term of IDA credits, which are made to the Government only, include 10 years grace period, 50 years maturity and bear no interest but an annual service fee of 0·75% on the disbursed portion of each credit.

यांत्रिक नावों को चलाना

3023. **श्रीमती संयोगिता राण :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोआ में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में यांत्रिक नावें चलाने के कारण तटीय क्षेत्रों में मछली विकास के क्षेत्र नष्ट हो रहे हैं और इससे परम्परागत मछुआरों की समस्यायें बढ़ गई हैं; और

(ख) इस समस्या के सन्तोषजनक हल के लिए क्या ऊपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनिर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) उपलब्ध प्रमाण से यह निष्कर्ष नहीं निकलता है कि गोआ के तटीय क्षेत्रों में मत्स्यन स्थलों का बड़े पैमाने पर विनाश हुआ है ।

(ख) सामान्य रूप से तथा विशेष रूप से गैर-यंत्रीकृत और यंत्रीकृत नौकाओं द्वारा मत्स्यन का नियंत्रण करने के लिए गोआ में पहले से ही समुद्री मत्स्यन नियंत्रण अधिनियम पास कर दिया है । इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत, यंत्रीकृत नौकाओं द्वारा समुद्री तट से 5 कि० मी० के भीतर मत्स्यन कार्य करने पर रोक लगाई गई है । प्रशासन द्वारा क्रियान्वयन मशीनरी सुदृढ़ बनायी जा रही है । प्रशासन यन्त्रीकृत नौकाओं के अधिग्रहण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दे रहा है ।

Housing cooperative societies in the country

3024. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of housing cooperative societies in the country ;

(b) the details of assistance to be provided to the Housing Cooperative to solve the housing problem in the country ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to allot more amount for the HUDCO to enable it for equity participation and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) It is estimated that there are about 34,500 cooperative housing societies in the country.

(b) Housing is a State subject. The assistance to the housing cooperatives is mainly provided by the State Governments. However, the housing cooperatives can raise loans from the recognised financial institutions through the State Governments or their apex cooperative housing finance socieities. HUDCO provides financial assistance to the primary cooperative societies through the state-level apex cooperative housing finance socieities. Where the apex cooperative societies do not exist the financial assistance is given directly to the primary cooperative soeicties. HUDCO has

so far sanctioned 20 schemes to different primary cooperative societies and 9 schemes to different apex co-operative societies with HUDCO's loan commitment of Rs. 6·33 crores.

(c) The Sixth Plan (1980-85) has increased the equity of HUDCO to Rs 75 crores from Rs. 25 crores. Including the recoveries of loan, HUDCO would be able to invest Rs. 600 crores in its various housing programmes during the plan, 55% of which will be for the EWS and LIG people.

Technology for Development of Reclamation of Land

3025. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal has developed the technology for reclamation of land ;

(b) the land reclaimed in various States so far ;

(c) the increase in foodgrains production from the reclaimed land in various States ; and

(d) how much land is proposed to be reclaimed during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION : (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far an area of 1.76 lakh hectares of alkali land which was lying barren and giving desolate look has been brought under reclamation and crop production, in the States of Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

In Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh an area of 51000, 71564 54000 hectares respectively has been covered under the land reclamation pogramme

(c) No exact statistics is available regarding the increased food production from the reclaimed land but the research experiments so far conducted have indicated that from the reclaimed land on an average of about 5-6 tonnes of rice and wheat grains ha/year can be obtained.

(d) The major programme of land reclamation is being taken up in U.P., Punjab and Haryana States and in the 6th Plan a target of 26000 ha., 1,75,000 ha. and 38000 hectares of land reclamation programme has been proposed.

At present the land reclamation programme is being taken up by the State Departments of Agriculture. For the current year, according to the reported capability of States, it is envisaged to reclaim 8000 and 20,000 hectares of alkali land by Hryana and Uttar Pradesh States respectively.

News items captioned "World Bank Loans for Three states"

3026. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the "Hindu" daily dated 12th May, 1981 under the caption "Word Bank Loans for There States" ;

(b) if so, the amount of loan to be given by the World Bank, the names of States earmarked by the World Bank, the purpose for which the amount so allocated and will be utilised by the States ; and

(c) the time by which the loan is to be returned, the mode of re-pay-

ments and total amount of loan taken by India from the World Bank during the last three years and the purpose for which it was taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) : Yes Sir.

(b) The relevant information is asunder :

S. No.	Name of the Project and Credit No.	Date of signing	Date of effectiveness	Total cost of Project ($ m)	Amount of credit ($ M.)	Credit closing date
1.	Maharashtra Agri. Extn. (1135-IN)	7.5.81	22.7.81	33.3	23.00	30.6.87
2.	M. P. Agri. Extn. (Phase II) 1138-IN	7.5.81	22.7.81	52.6	37.00	30.6.87
3.	Tamil Nadu Agri. Extn. (1137-IN)	7.5.81	22.7.81	39.7	28.00	30.6.87

The purpose for the grant of loan in all the three cases is reorganisation and strengthening of the agricultural extension administration in these states.

(c) As per the standard terms the IDA Credits carry no interest but only a service charge of 0.75% on the principal amount of the credit withdrawn and outstanding from time to time. The maturity period is 50 years including 10 years grace. The IDA Credits are to the Government of India. No loan was taken by India from the World Bank during the last three years for these three states for Agricultural Extension Projects.

खिचड़ीपुर दिल्ली में जल-सप्लाई

3027. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने खिचड़ी पुर में "कल्याणवास" में दो हजार कर्मचारी क्वार्टरों का निर्माण किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या "कल्याणवास" में प्रदूषित पानी सप्लाई किया जा रहा है जो कि न तो पीने योग्य है और न ही नहाने लायक है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या वहां पीने योग्य पानी की सप्लाई करने के लिए व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि उसने अपने कर्मचारियों को आबंटन करने के लिए नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा निर्मित 1707 रिहायशी एकक खरीदे थे । इनमें 555 क्वार्टर टाईप II और शेष 1152 क्वार्टर टाईप I के मानक के अनुरूप है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि 3 नलकूपों से पानी की सप्लाई की जा रही है और जीवाणु विज्ञान की रिपोर्टों से यह पता

चलता है कि यह पानी निर्धारित मानक के अनुरूप पीने लायक है यद्यपि रसायन विश्लेषण रिपोर्ट यह प्रकट करती है कि पानी मामूली सा भारी और खारा है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Supply of Jawar Seed to Madhya Pradesh

3028. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that the National Seeds Corporation had promised to supply 15,000 quintals of Jawar Seed against the demand of 18,000 quintals to the Madhya Pradesh Government but later on reduced the supply to 12,000 quintals; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b). The Natidnal Seeds Corporation had promised to supply 15,000 quintals of Jawar Seed to Government of Madhya Pradesh against their demand of 18,000 quintals. However, on account of reduction in total availability of Jawar Seed from Andhra Pradesh because of incidence of disease in Jawar Seed producing areas, 12,815 quintals of Jawar Seed were made available to Government of Madhya Pradesh. They have lifted only 11,235 quintals.

Input and output of Match Industry

3029. SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) what is there lative input and output of match industry in Cottage and Small Scale factory production ; and

(b) what steps have been taken to promote this labour intensive industry in backward areas during the last three years and with what results ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) The input (capital expenditure and the working capital) and output is 1 :1 in match production in the khadi and village industries sector. The cost of production per bundle of 5 gross of matches was estimated to be Rs. 51.60 in the cottage sector, as compared to Rs. 69.80 per bundle in the Small Scale sector in 1979.

(b) Concession in excise duty has been given to cottage and small match units on the one side and training in the production of match boxes, arrangements for the supply of materials like splints, veneers, chemicals etc. are being made on the other to promote this industry.

लोधी कालोनी पुलिस थाने के निकट पक्की सड़क

3030. श्री चक्रधारी सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार जानती है कि लोधी कालोनी पुलिस थाने के निकट "कच्ची सड़कें हैं जिस पर प्रकाश की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और उस सड़क के किनारे कई मंदिर तथा पूजा के स्थान हैं जिनमें प्रतिदिन विभिन्न धर्मों के लोग आते जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या कच्ची सड़क होने के कारण और इस पर प्रकाश की कोई व्यवस्था न होने के कारण इस पर पानी

खड़ा हो जाता है और वर्षा के दिनों में यह बन्द हो जाती है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इसे पक्का बनाने और इस पर प्रकाश की व्यवस्था करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सार्वजनिक हित में इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना बनाई जाएगी और यदि हां तो कब तक ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Allotment of D.D.A. Flats in Relaxation of the Normal Prescribed procedure

3031. SHRI S.R.A.S. APPALANAIDU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) who is competent in the DDA to allot MIG, LIG and EWS houses/flats to persons having income in the category of HIG, MIG and LIG respectively ;

(b) whether that authority has exercised its above mentioned powers in any case ; and

(c) if so, on what consideration and the list of the persons to whom flats have been allotted in relaxation of the normal prescribed procedure of the DDA ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The DDA has reported that the Chairman/Vice-Chairman can exercise their discretion in deciding such cases in view of the powers delegated to them by the Authority for making allotments on compassionate grounds.

(b) and (c). The DDA has reported that the Vice-Chairman normally condones the difference if the income of the registered person marginally exceeds or falls short of the income limit fixed for a particular category in which he is registered. The DDA has also reported that there is no such case during the year 1980-81.

Scheme for river valley project for catchment protection work in Hirakund Rengali and Machhkund

3032. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Orissa have taken up a scheme for River Valley project for catchment protection work in Hirakund, Rengali & Machhkund Dam project which cause under Soil conservation measure ;

(b) if so, is it a fact that as per the latest decision the Union Government is to bear 50 per cent of the cost of this Scheme ;

(c) if the answer is in affirmative, whether this catchment protection work will benefit the State of Madhya Pradesh ; and

(d) if so, whether the Madhya Pradesh Government is not showing any interest for implementation of the Scheme and pay the portion of the expenditure to the Scheme and whether the Union Government will meet all the expenditure of these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. This is in accordance with the decision of the National Development Council.

(c) Catchments of Hirakund and Rengali reserviors extend over Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and benefit both the States. Hence soil conservation measures are being taken

in both States. The catchment of Machhkund is confined to the State of Orissa, hence the work is being done by that State only.

(d) Madhya Pradesh Government is showing keen interest in operating the scheme in the catchments of Hirakund and Rengali falling in that State and also sharing 50% of the approved outlay. There is no question of the Central Government bearing any expenditure other than its share of 50%.

भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, अलीगढ़ में चोरी

3033. **श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा:** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या इस वर्ष अप्रैल से अगस्त तक भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, अलीगढ़ में चोरी की पांच घटनाएं हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या इन चोरियों में लाखों रुपये मूल्य की मुद्रण सामग्री तथा विद्युत्त विभाग से 30-40 क्विंटल माल चोरी गया है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बाहर जाने वाले द्वार के समीप रह रहे कुछ अधिकारियों पर इसमें सांठगांठ का सन्देह किया जा रहा है;

(घ) यदि उपर्युक्त भागों का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है, तो इन चोरी की घटनाओं का पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है और पुलिस द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ङ) यदि संदेहयुक्त व्यक्तियों को अभी तक नहीं पकड़ा गया है तो क्या सरकार केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो से जांच करायेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) तथा (ख). भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, अलीगढ़ में मुद्रण सामग्री की चोरी का कोई मामला नहीं हुआ है । तथापि प्रेस से सम्बद्ध विद्युत्त विभाग जो कि केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के नियंत्रणाधीन है, में 5-5-81 तथा 21-7-81 को विद्युत्त सामग्री की दो चोरियां हुई । इन चोरियों में लगभग 12,200 रुपये के मूल्य की अनुमानत: 3.80 क्विन्टल विद्युत्त सामग्री चोरी हुई बताई गई थी ।

(ग) ऐसी कोई शिकायत न तो मुद्रण निदेशालय और न ही केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के ध्यान में लाई गई है।

(घ) तथा (ङ). चोरी के पहले मामले में प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (नं० 365) पुलिस में 6-5-81 को तथा दूसरे मामले में प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (नं० 557) 21-7-81 को लिखाई गई थी । मामला पुलिस के जांचाधीन है ।

Disposal cost of Flat in B-B block Janakpuri, New Delhi

3034. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state what percentage of the total disposal cost of flats in B.B. Block Janakpuri has been charged in the form of State subsidy to housing scheme for weaker sections of the society and as maintenance charges ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : The DDA has reported that nothing has been charged as state subsidy to housing schemes for weaker sections of society in respect of MIG flats at B.B. Block, Janakpuri. It has also reported that maintenance charges at 2½% of the cost of construction per year has been charged for the left out/surrendered flats.

राजस्थान नहर पर कार्य की प्रगति

3035. **आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान नहर पर अब तक कितना काम पूरा हो चुका है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में कितना काम पूरा करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) (क) और (ख). राजस्थान नहर का निर्माण दो चरणों में किया जा रहा है। मार्च, 1981 तक किया गया निर्माण कार्य और 1981-82 के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य निम्नलिखित है :—

चरण-एक

मुख्य नहर, जिसकी सम्पूर्ण लम्बाई 393 किलोमीटर है, पुर्ण कर दी गई है। 3000 किलोमीटर लम्बी वितरण प्रणाली में से लगभग 2756 किलोमीटर लम्बी वितरण प्रणाली भी मार्च, 1981 तक पूरी की जा चुकी है। शेष 244 किलोमीटर लम्बी वितरण प्रणाली को 1982–83 तक पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है।

चरण-दो

मार्च, 1981 तक पूरा हो गया निर्माण-कार्य और 1981-82 के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(किलोमीटर में)

	कुल लम्बाई	मार्च, 81 तक पूर्ण	1981-82 के लिए लक्ष्य
मुख्य नहर	256	106.14	30
वितरण प्रणाली	3500	124.95	83.78

Classification of forest area

3036. SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) classification of area under forest in 1979-80 and 1980-81 ;

(b) production of industrial wood and fuel wood for coniferous and non-coniferous species together with the amount of royalty received by the State Forest Department during 1979-80 and 1980-81 ; and

(c) royalty received by the State Forest Departments for all minor forest products during 1979-80 and 1980-81 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the States and Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Use of residential plot allotted by DDA as commercial establishment

3037. SHRI KRISHAN DATT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no business/commercial establishment can be allowed to function in the residential plots in a residential colony of DDA as per existing rules in force by DDA ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a Guest House is functioning in E-13

in the residential area of Narain Vihar ; and that in a police raid on the above guest House the Manager of that guest House was arrested under Immoral Traffic Act ;

(c) if the above facts are correct would the Government probe into the facts as to how the plan of the building was passed, how the completion certificate issued and how it was allowed to function till the date of police raid ; and

(d) action taken or proposed to be taken against the guilty officers and the plot owner for cheating D.D.A. in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Lack of basic amenities in Shankar Garden, Delhi

3038. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no development in respect of street lighting, roads and sewerage has taken place in Shankar Garden, an approved colony of West Delhi since 1957 after it has been taken over by Municipal Corporation, Delhi ;

(b) whether the colonisers were asked to deposit certain amount of money to meet the deficiency in services of the colony which he had done promptly many years ago ;

(c) the reasons why the aforesaid basic amenities are not being provided in this fully approved colony ; and

(d) the immediate steps proposed to be taken to provide street lighting, roads and proper sewerage to the above colony ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Jedarpalayam Canal Scheme

3039. SHRI S.R. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Irrigation has studied the long pending "Jedarpalayam Canal Scheme" surplus waters during flood time covering Salem, Tiruchirapalli District in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, whether this scheme is included in the Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(c) if not, can the Ministry constitute a committee to stydy in detail the various aspects and prospect of this scheme in view of improving the irrigation facilities of those districts covering nearly six Assembly segments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):

(a) Report on Jedarpalayam Canal Scheme has not been received in the Ministry of Irrigation from the Tamil Nadu Government.

(b) The Tamil Nadu Government have not included this scheme in their Sixth Five Year Plan proposals.

(c) Since irrigation is a State subject, the question of constituting a Committee by the Centre does not arise.

Transfer of ownership of shops in Delhi

3040. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to transfer the ownership right to the shopkeepers in four rehabilitated market i.e. P. G. Market, Kamala Market, New Central Market and Sarojini Market;

(b) if so, what is the cost of the shop being charged from the shopkeepers ;

(c) why the cost so determined varies from shop to shop, and what is the reason thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to remove the diparity in the said cost ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). In July, 1978, the Government decided to transfer ownership rights to the allottees/occupants eligible for allotment of shops/flats/stall son payment of capitalised value computed at 20 years rental of the premises. As the licence fee per month paid by the shopkeepers varies from individual to individual, the 20 years rental paid by them also varies.

Loss incurred by DMS

3041. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate at which milk is purchased by the Delhi Milk Scheme and the rate at which it is sold by it and the annual loss being incurred thereon and who makes up this loss; and

(b) whether it is being made up by the Central Government; if so, whether with a view to ensure milk supply to the people of the various States in the country at cheap rates, Government propose to provide as much amount of assistance to them (various States) under their respective milk schemes as is being given to Delhi to make up the loss suffered under the Delhi Milk Scheme and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI) : (a) During July, 1981, purchase price of mixed milk by Delhi Mulk Scheme from State Agencies and Cattle Colonies was Rs. 282.91 per quintal and Rs. 290.40 per quintal respectively. Purchase price of cow milk by Delhi Milk Scheme from State Agencies was Rs. 224.47 per quintal.

The sale price of toned milk and double tonned milk by Delhi Milk Scheme is Rs. 1.80 and Rs. 0.70 per litre respectively.

The estimated loss for 1980-81 including depreciation and interest is Rs. 264.30 lakhs and the annual loss is a budgetary deficit between revenue and expenditure of DMS.

(b) It is for the concerned State Governments to consider necessary financial asistance to their Milk Schemes.

Display of Prices on Packages

3042. SHRI CHATURBHUJ : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1045 on 24th August, 1981 regarding display of prices on packages and state :

(a) whether it has been the general tendency on the part of the retailers to charge the maximum price with taxes as displayed on the

packages thereby exploiting the consumers;

(b) if so, the reasons why should the concerned Act be not amended to incorporate therein the safeguards towards the consumers now being susceptible to exploitation; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) Accoding to certain reports received, retailers tend to charge the maximum price with taxes as displayed on the package.

(b) and (c). The present provision for maximum price in the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 has been made to ensure that within the limits of the maximum price mentioned on the package there is room for healthy competition among traders, the benefit of which may accrue to the consumer. The pricing of the commodities by and large in determined by those involved in the production and trading of them. The Packaged Commodities Rules seek to protect the consumer from arbitrary charging of prices by the retailers.

Issue of 'Lal Dora Certificate' in Rampura

3043. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who have been given 'Lal Dora Certificate' in Rampura, Delhi-35 during the last three years and the criteria followed in this regard ;

(b) the number of applications pending for want of 'Lal Dora Certificates' from Rampura, Delhi ;

(c) the reasons for delay in granting the certificates ; and

(d) the time likely to be taken in issuing the same and the procedure being followed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS & HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Saha.

Revival/closure of Central Fisheries Corporation

3044. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on revival or closing down of the Central Fisheries Corporation ;

(b) if so, what is that;

(c) if not, by what time the decision will be taken ;

(d) whether any decision with regard to its Madras unit has been taken;

(e) if so, what is that; and

(f) in case of the decision of of closing down, what arrangement will be made for alternative jobs to the employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a)and (b). The question of revival or closing down of the Central Fisheries Corporation is under consideration.

(c) The decision is likely to be taken shortly.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The question does not arise at this stage.

Air Pollution in Vivek Vihar

3045. KRISHAN PARTAP SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a news-item which appeared in 'Indian Express' dated the 22nd August, 1981 under the heading 'Air Pollution in Vivek Vihar';

(b) whether it is a fact that the tyre manufacturing unit in Jhil Mil Taharpur Industrial Area is using rubber scrap instead of furnace oil leading to emission of columns of smoke full of particles of rubber day and night ; and

(c) the steps taken or propose to be taken by the Government to give relief to the residents of the area?

THE MINISTER OF PALIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the inspections carried out during day time by the Delhi Smoke Nuisances Commission set up under the provisions of the Bombay Smoke Niusances Act, 1912, as extended to the Union Terrtirory of Delhi in the months of January 1981, February, 1981, April, 1981, May, 1981, June, 1981 and August, 1981, the smoke emitted by M/s. Sawhne/ Rubber Industries situated in Jhil Mil Industrial area was found within the permissible limits as prescribed in the rules framed under the Act.

(c) The Delhi Smoke Nuisances Commission, set up under the provisions of the Bambay Smoke Nuisance Act 1912, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi, is functioning to check the smoke nuisance in Delhi.

The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 has come into force from the 16th May, 1981. The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution propose to adopt strict vigilance and enforcement measures to contain such pollution under the provisions of the Act.

DDA Flats allotted in Munirka, New Delhi

3046. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total cost of a DDA fiat allotted in Munirka in the year of 1974-75 ; and the break up of the cost ;

(b) what is the cost of land of the flat;

(c) what is the construction charges paid to the contractors for a flat;

(d) what is the service charges of a flat ;

(e) what is the interest on Capital invested in the construction of a flat ; and

(f) what is the margin of profit, if any, for a flat ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :(a) and (b): The total cost of DDA flats allotted in Munirka in the year 1974-75 ranged from Rs. 40,700 to

Rs. 46,000. Break-up of the cost is given below :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of construction of etc. including Establishment expenditure on engineering staff	31,310	35,056
Interest on capital	3,612	3,832
Administrative charges	963	1,022
Premium for land	4,800	6,000
	40,685	45,910
OR SAY	40,700	46,000

(c) Construction cost including the payments made to contractors but excluding the establishment expenditure of the engineering staff is Rs. 27,122 & Rs. 30,714.

(d) Service (maintenance) charges included in the cost of construction is Rs. 500 per flat.

(e) Interest on capital charged or these flats was Rs. 3,612 and Rs. 3,832, being 7½% per annum for 1½ years.

(f) No element of profit was added while calculating the disposal cost of the flats.

Pollution in Dal Lake in Srinagar

3048. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Dal Lake of Srinagar has been subject to highest rate of pollution in the country;

(b) if so, the extent of pollution and its effect on the health of persons taking use of this one; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to keep the Lake free from pollution and also to reduce the extent of pollution?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Government is aware of the pollution of Dal Lake.

(b) Government is not aware of the precise extent of effect on the health of persons. It is, however, sure that use of polluted water adversely affects the health of persons.

(c) The Government of Jammu & Kashmir is seized of the problem of pollution in Dal Lake and has launched a scheme for protection and preservation of the lake within an area of 19 sq. K.M. in a phased manner. Phase I, which is under execution at present, aims at prevention of encroachments and abatement of pollution and comprises, bounding the lake on all sides by a circular road system, replanning of house boats and their waste disposal, improvements to the catchment area of the lake, selective deweeding, marginal dredging and construction of a settling basin to remove sediments of the in flow and the construction of a number of water regulator structures to help in flushing out of nutrients.

News-Item Captioned 'Hoarding Legal and Illegal'

3049. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be

pleased to refer to the Indian Express news item of 18th June, 1981 under the heading "Hoarding Legal and illegal" and state as to what steps Government are taking in this direction as suggested by the Urban Arts Commission and on various other aspects mentioned in the news item?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Research on Betel Leaf Plantations

3050. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the institutions sponsored by the Central Government which are carrying on sceintific research on the betel leaf plantation;

(b) the allocation made for the purpose; and

(c) the proposals of Government for scientific research on the cultivation of betel leaves in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned in April 1981 from cess funds a Coordinated Research Project on Betelvine Diseases for three years at the following institutions :

1. University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwar Campus (Karnataka).

2. Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneshwar (Orissa).

3. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu).

4. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).

5. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh).

6. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri (Maharashtra).

In addition, the National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is also carrying out research of betelvine Plantations. This activity is however, sponsored by the State Council of Science and Technology, Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The total allocation for the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Project is Rs. 26,24,820/-. The institution-wise breakup is as follows :—

	Rs.
U.A.S., Dharwar	4,62,420.00
O.U.A.T., Bhubaneshwar	4,32,480.00
T.N.A.U., Coimbatore	4,32,480.00
A.P.A.U., Hyderabad	4,32,480.00
J.N.K.V.V., Jabalpur	4,32,480.00
M.P.K.V.V., Rahuri	4,32,480.00

The allocation for the research work at the National Botanical Research Institute is Rs. 1.37 lakhs for a period of 2 years. This activity has, however, been sponsored by the State Council of Science and Technology, Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has formulated an All India Coordinated Betelvine Improvement Project under the

VIth Five Year Plan at a total cost of Rs. 38.82 lakhs (the ICAR cost being Rs. 30.55 lakhs on 75:25 basis). The Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya in West Bengal is proposed as one of the seven centres under this Project. The project is awaiting consideration and clearance of the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance.

Grants-in-aid given to avard by K and VIC during last three Years

3051. PROF. K. K. TEWARI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants-in-aid have been given by the Khadi and village Industries Commission during the last three years to Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development and

(b) if so, for what purpose have these grants been given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission gave Rs. 11,50,030/- as grant to the Association of Voluntary Agencies for rural development for providing financial assistance to 3965 artisans in Muzaffarpur district engaged in 10 village industries under the purview of KVIC on 30th May, 1979. The number of artisans proposed to be assisted by the Association in each industry was as follows :

S. No.	Name of Industry	No. of Artisans
1	2	3
1.	Pottery	517
2.	Blacksmithy	490
3.	Carpentary	489
4.	Leather	428
5.	Oil Ghani	393
6.	Bee-keeping	88
7.	Processing, packaging and marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas etc.	35
8.	Fibre	813
9.	Cane and Bamboo	660
10.	Gur and Khandsari	52
		3,965

Out of this grant, the Association has since refunded Rs. 10,56,667.35 and they have been asked to refund the balance immediately.

Villages Connected with Motorable Roads

3052. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI CHANDRA DEO PRASAD VERMA :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI :
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the total number of villages in the country were connected with the motorable road at the end of March, 1981;

(b) how many of the remaining villages (with names of the States and the number of villages in each State) are likely to be connected with motorable roads during the Sixth Plan period and the allocation made for the purpose; and

(c) whether the allocation made is considered to be adequate; if not how the target during the Sixth Plan period is proposed to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) Information as at the end of March, 1981 is not readily available and is being collected.

(b) Information about the number of villages in each State, as at the end of March, 1981, that are likely to be connected during the Sixth Plan period with motorable roads is not readily available and is being collected. A statement showing state-wise allocation of funds for rural roads made under the minimum needs programme (MNP) for the Sixth Plan period is attached.

(c) The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) envisages that the target for the rural roads programme under MNP will be that all villages with a population of 1500 and above and 50% of the villages with population between 1000 and 1500 will be connected with all weather roads by 1990 and that 50% of this target should be achieved by 1985. It is expected that with the outlay of Rs. 1165 crores provided for the programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan, almost all the States will achieve the MNP objective.

Statement

State-wise out for Rural Roads under Miniumum Needs Programme during the Sixth Plan 1980—85, referred to in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Q. No. 3052 by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and others

(Rs in crores)

Sl. No.	States	Outlays
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.00
2.	Assam	36.00
3.	Bihar	140.00
4.	Gujarat	135.00
5.	Haryana	3.50
6.	Himachal Pradesh	35.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.00
8.	Karnataka	45.00
9.	Kerala	13.00

1	2	3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	40.00
11.	Maharashtra	94.00
12.	Manipur	10.00
13.	Meghalaya	5.20
14.	Nagaland	3.25
15.	Orissa	30.00
16.	Punjab	20.00
17.	Rajasthan	65.00
18.	Sikkim	9.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	70.00
20.	Tripura	11.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	315.00
22.	West Bengal	37.50
	Total for all States:	1148.45
Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.00
3.	Chandigarh	0.10
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.40
5.	Delhi	0.30
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	0.25
7.	Lakshadweep	0.10
8.	Mizoram	7.20
9.	Pondicherry	0.60
	Total for all Union Territories	16.45
	Grand Total :	1165.90

Import of Edible Oil

3053. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) quantum of edible oil imported during the current year; and

(b) state-wise distribution of imported edible oil during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) The quantum of edible oils imported on Government account by STC during the current Oil Year (November, 1980—October 1981) upto 31st July, 1981 has been about 7,55,000 MTs.

(b) A statement showing State-wise allocation of imported edible oil for public distribution during the current oil-year (November, 1980—October 1981) is enclosed.

Statement

Allocations made to the States/UTs during the Oil-Year 1980-81 (*November*, 1980 *to October*, 1981)

	States	*Allocation (in tonnes)*
Northern Region		
1.	Chandigarh	70
2.	Delhi	16492
3.	Haryana	3270
4.	Himachal Pradesh	4750
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1200
6.	Punjab	6400
7.	Rajasthan	3850
8.	Uttar Pradesh	24180
Southern Region		
9.	Andhra Pradesh	62700
10.	Kerala	28300
11.	Karnataka	22100
12.	Lakshadweep	104
13.	Pondicherry	1355
14.	Tamilnadu	43300
Eastern Region		
15.	Bihar	4900
16.	Orissa	6000
17.	West Bengal	77300

North-Eastern Region		
18.	Assam	9810
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	1673
20.	Manipur	6600
21.	Mizoram	900
22.	Meghalaya	2600
23.	Nagaland	1587
24.	Sikkim	875
25.	Tripura	250
Western Region		
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2600
27.	Gujarat	56500
28.	Madhya Pradesh	24250
29.	Maharashtra	65900
	Total :	4,79,816

दिल्ली लघु उद्योग विकास निगम के द्वारा चीनी की खरीद

3054. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली लघु उद्योग विकास निगम द्वारा वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान कितनी चीनी खरीदी गई; और इसकी कितनी मात्रा का आयात किया गया और उत्तर प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों से कितनी चीनी की वसूली की गई; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त चीनी की खरीद किस किस दर पर की गई और इसे किस मूल्य पर बेचा गया ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) दिल्ली लघु उद्योग विकास निगम ने 1980-81 के दौरान 7.740 मी० टन चीनी खरीदी थी । इसमें से 5,240 मी० टन आयातित चीनी थी और शेष मात्रा उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों से खरीदी गई थी ।

(ख) जिन दरों पर चीनी खरीदी और बेची गई थी वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

पत्तन/स्थान	खरीदी गई मात्रा (मी० टन)	क्रय–दर रुपये प्रति (मी० टन)	जिस मूल्य पर बेची गई
(I) आयातित चीनी			सुपर बाजार को 20.11. 1980 तक 640 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और उसके बाद 650 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर पर और अन्य को 660 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर पर ।
कांडला (जेटी पर)	1,740	5,600	
कांडला (गोदाम पर)	2,000	5,800	
फरीदाबाद (गोदाम पर)	500	6,050	
विशाखापतनम (गोदाम पर)	1,000	5,800	
(II) उत्तर प्रदेश से खरीदी गई चीनी			थोक व्यापारियों को 593 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल, खुदरा व्यापारियों को 600 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और उपभोक्ताओं को 610 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल ।
यू० पी० मिल्स	2,500	5,726,60	

Improvement in Supply Management

3055. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major thrust of the recent package of anti-inflationary measures announced by the Government is the supply management; and

(b) if so, what particular steps have since been taken to bring about improvement in the supply management?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). The fight against inflation is a continuing process and from time to time various measures are taken to check price rise and improve the availability of essential commodities. These measures cover the management of both supply and demand.

On the supply management side, the major thrust of the Government policy continues to be increase of production of various commodities. Efforts are being continued to improve further the infrastructure which is vitally important to maintain the increasing tempo of production and movement of goods. The public distribution system is being expanded and improved. The availability of some commodities like petro-products, cement, edible oils, wheat and sugar is being augmented by imports. To meet the additional requirements of the consumers during the festival season, various steps have been taken to increase the supplies of wheat products, sugar, edible oils and vanaspati. State Governments have been advised to see that the commodities meant for sale through the public distribution system are properly distributed. State Governments are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations with a view to curbing the activities of hoarders, blackmarketeers and other anti-social elements.

गुजरात में दुर्भिक्ष

3056. **श्री छोटू भाई गामित :** क्या कृषि मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने

ला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गुजरात राज्य के कौन कौन से जिले पिछले साल वर्षा की असफलता के कारण दुर्भिक्ष से ग्रस्त हुए ;

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों पर प्रभाव पड़ा और उसके परिणामस्वरूप जान तथा मवेशियों की कितनी हानि हुई;

(ग) गुजरात सरकार ने दुर्भिक्ष ग्रस्त लोगों के विकास के लिये कितना अनुदान मांगा है तथा वास्तव में कितना अनुदान दिया गया; और

(घ) लोगों को दुर्भिक्ष के प्रभाव से बचाने के लिये उठाये गये ठोस कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनिर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) गुजरात सरकार की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार बनासकंठा, सावर-कंठा, पंचमहल, कच्छ, सुरेन्द्र नगर, मेहसाणा, अहमदाबाद खेड़ा, भड़ोच, बलसड़, राजकोट, जामनगर अमरेली, भावनगर तथा जूनागढ़ जिलों में वर्ष 1980–81 के दौरान वर्षा न होने के कारण कृषि कार्यों में विभिन्न मात्रा में मन्दी की स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी।

(ख) राज्य सरकार के अनुसार इससे 23 लाख मानव तथा 5 लाख पशु प्रभावित हुए थे । मानव जीवन की कोई क्षति नहीं हुई ।

(ग) तथा (घ). केन्द्रीय दल, जिसने 19 से 20 मई, 1980 के बीच राज्य का दौरा किया था, की रिपोर्ट तथा राहत संबंधी उच्च स्तरीय समिति की सिफारिश के आधार पर भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकार की 4298 लाख रुपये की मांग की तुलना में 1980–81 की मानसून पूर्व अवधि के दौरान सूखे से प्रभावित जनसंख्या को राहत प्रदान करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता के तौर पर 612 लाख रुपये के अधिकतम व्यय की मंजूरी दी ।

अहमदाबाद, अमरेली, बनासकंठा, भावनगर, जामनगर, कच्छ, मेहसाणा, पंचमहल, राजकोट तथा सुरेन्द्र नगर जिलों में सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम जारी है । इस कार्यक्रम के तहत वन रोपण, जल संसाधनों का विकास तथा प्रबन्ध, नुदा तथा नमी संरक्षण, पशुधन फार्मिंग का विकास तथा चरागाह व चारा विकास सम्बन्धी कार्य आता है ।

बनासकंठा, मेहसाणा तथा कच्छ जिलों में एक मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम भी क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है । इस कार्यक्रम के तहत आने वाले मुख्य कार्य वन-रोपण, चरागाह विकास, बालू के टीलों का स्थिरीकरण, भूमिगत जल विकास तथा उपयोग, जल उपयोग के उपाय, कृषि विकास, बागवानी तथा पशु पालन आदि हैं ।

Erosion by Ganga in Murshidabad

3057. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the erosion by the Ganga in Murshidabad district of West Bengal;

(b) whether Government of West Bengal demanded Rs. 293 crore to implement anti-erosion scheme; and

(c) if so, action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) All work required for the safety of the various components of the Farakka Barrage complex have been undertaken by the project Authorities. As the State Governments are responsible for formulating and implementing flood control work out of their respective plan funds, protective measures in other reaches are to be undertaken by the West Bengal Government. The Central Government took up the

question of helping the State Government in sharing with the State Government the cost of anti-erosion by other beneficiaries, like the Roads and the Railways in the areas where such installations exist. The State Government has been requested to furnish a recast scheme showing the minimum cost of such works and other cost-benefit ratio, the same is still awaited from the State Government.

Rural Development Programme in Country

3058. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the rural development programme in the country is legging behind the expectation of the Experts and the Government also;

(b) if so, what are the names of the projects which have been undertaken under the programme;

(c) what are the details regarding the assistance given by the Union Government to various States for the programme; and

(d) the active steps being taken by Government to boost the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) to (c). The major centrally sponsored rural development programmes are integrated rural development programme, the drought prone areas programme and the national rural employment programme. A statement showing the assistance provided by the Centre, funds utilised and physical achievements under each programme in various states during 1980-81 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No.* LT-2776/81]. The achievements under the aforesaid programmes differ from State to State depending upon the efforts put in by them.

(d) the performance under these programmes is being monitored and reviewed regularly and administrative, organisational and other inputs are provided in adequate measure to achieve the targets Discussions between representatives of the Central Ministry and State Govts. are held periodically in the State-level coordination committees. Central teams also visit districts and blocks to study the implementation of these programmes. Field officers are provided systematic training for improving performance and monitoring arrangements are being strengthened.

ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए बिहार को दी गई राशि

3059. **श्री कुंवर राम** : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिहार सरकार को पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य में ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए दी गई मद-वार राशि कितनी है ;

(ख) इस धनराशि में से नवादा तथा नालन्दा जिलों में कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ग) वहां पर निर्मित अथवा निर्माणाधीन पक्की सड़कों के नाम क्या हैं ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) ऐसी कोई केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना अथवा केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना नहीं है जिसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए राज्य सरकारों जिन में बिहार भी शामिल है, को विशेषरूप से निधियों का आवंटन किया जाता हो। ग्रामीण सड़क कार्यक्रम जो न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम का भाग है राज्य क्षेत्र में है तथा इसके लिए राज्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों की

योजनाओं में प्रावधान किया जाता है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य क्षेत्र में इस प्रयोजन के लिए कुल 1165 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। 1978-79; 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 के दौरान बिहार के लिए न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण सड़कों के लिए क्रमशः 9.5 करोड़ रुपये 11.0 करोड़ रुपये तथा 23.0 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था।

(ख) व (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

सिद्धमुख परियोजना

3060. **श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य:** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान सरकार से सिद्धमुख परियोजना स्वीकृति के लिए केन्द्र को किस तारीख को मिली;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र द्वारा यह योजना स्वीकृत की गई अथवा नहीं;

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) यदि स्वीकृत की गई तो स्वीकृति देने की तिथि क्या है?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी): (क) से (घ). राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई सिद्धमुख सिंचाई परियोजना जुलाई 1979 में प्राप्त हुई थी। इस परियोजना में पंजाब और हरियाणा के इलाकों के रास्ते जल की सप्लाई करना परिकल्पित है। इस मामले में अन्तर्ग्रस्त अन्तर्राज्यिक मामलों पर भारत सरकार द्वारा आयोजित बैठकों में तीनों राज्यों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया गया था। अन्तिम बैठक नवम्बर, 1979 में हुई थी, जब कुछ विकल्पों का सुझाव दिया गया था। दिए गए सुझावों पर राज्य सरकार ने अभी पूरी तरह से अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त नहीं की है।

लगाये गये पेड़ों की संख्या

3061. **श्री राम अवध:** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में लगाये गए पेड़ों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है और उन में से कितने पेड़ जीवित बचे हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी): राज्यों से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

गांधी सागर क्षेत्र में बांध

3062. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन:**
श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल:

क्या **सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गांधी सागर बांध के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा कितने बांध निर्मित किये गये हैं और इनके पूरा होने के बाद इनकी जल भंडारण क्षमता कितनी क्यूसेक है और उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ है?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी): माननीय सदस्य संभवत गांधी सागर बांध के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र का जिक्र कर रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि गांधी सागर बांध के जलग्रहण क्षेत्र में 57 सिंचाई स्कीमें पूरी की जा चुकी हैं और 29 स्कीमें निर्माणधीन हैं। राज्य

सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार ये सभी छोटे ताल हैं जिनसे कुल लगभग 50,000 एकड़ के कृषि योग्य कमान क्षेत्र को लाभ होगा। इन परियोजनाओं के कुल संचयन क्षमता और उन पर हुए व्यय के बारे में सूचना केन्द्र के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Allotment of Flats by DDA in South Delhi

3063. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether persons registered in 1976 in 'General Category' have any chance of being allotted flats in South Delhi area by Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) if so, the number of such flats under construction by Delhi Development Authority, group-wise and locality-wise in South Delhi and when these flats are likely to be released for allotment to the registered persons?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). about 10,000 persons registered with the DDA upto 1976 are awaiting allotment of flats in various categories. Since actual allotment depends on the seniority of the applicants, the response from the applicants for allotment in a particular colony and the availability of dwelling units, it is not possible to indicate as to whether any person registered during 1976 has any chance of allotment of a flat in South Delhi. Category-wise number of dwelling units under construction in various locations in South Delhi is given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	MIG	LIG	TOTAL
1.	Kalkaji Extn. Pkt. A-12	210	—	210
2.	Kalkaji Ext. Pkt. A-13	168	—	168
3.	Sheikh Sarai	192	—	192
4.	Kalkaji Extn. Pkt. A (DDA staff quarters)	222	—	222
5.	48 DU's at Sarai Juliana	48	—	48
6.	56 DU's at Friends Colony	56	—	56
7.	306 DU's at Kalkaji Extn. Pkt. A-14	306	—	306
8.	288 DU's at Kalkaji Extn. Pkt. A-11	—	288	288
	Total :	1202	288	1490

It is not possible to indicate the likely date of release of these units.

Stocks and Demand of Vegetable Oils

3064. SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the stocks of vegetable oils in the country for 1981-82;

(b) the quantity of vegetable oils to be imported during the curre year through STC; and

(c) the demand of vegetable oils in the country for current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) and (b). The total quantity of imported vegetable oils in stock with State Trading Corporation of India as on 27 August, 1981 was over 2 lakh tonnes. The stocks of oils with private agencies on that date are not known.

As regards the quantities of oils to be imported through STC during the current year, they would depend on the indigenous production, the demand as assessed from time to time, the relative price trends in the internal and international markets, the availability of foreign exchange, and other relevant factors.

(c) The demand for edible oils in the country during the current year is estimated to be around 36-38 lakh tonnes.

Method of employment by Agricultural recruitment Board

3065. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about the interviews conducted by the Agricultural Recruitment Board recently for the promotion of agricultural scientists from lower to higher grades;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to identify the grievances of the agricultural scientists and remedy them; and

(c) whether Government are also aware of the severe discontentment among agricultural scientists on these methods employed by the Board in its examination procedures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Representations were received from a few scientists borne on the Agricultural Research Service who were not found suitable for the grant of merit promotion to the next higher grade.

(b) and (c). The suitability of a Scientist borne on the Agricultural Research Service for the grant of promotion is determined by the Agricultural Scientists' Recruitment Board with the help of Assessment Committees consisting of Eminent Scientists and Subject Matter Specialists belonging to the different discipplines in Agriculture and Animal Sciences. The assessment is carried out on the basis of the information furnished by the Scientists in their assessment proformae their bio-data, their annual confidential assessment reports' project files maintained by them and after personal discussion, if so desired by the concerned Scientist. Care is taken by the Board to ensure that the assessment is fair. objective and free from bias.

Representations received against the assessment results are examined in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. If the facts of the case justify and there is a *prima-facie* case for re-consideration, the recommendations of the Agricultrural Scientists' Recruitment Board are re-examined on the orders of the President Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society and a decision is taken in consultation with the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board. The criteria and procedures for assessment have been devised in consultation with the Scientists and they are working satisfactorily.

Coconut Plant disease

3066. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large tracks of coconut plantation in the country are afflicted with diseases ;

(b) whether any study had been made about the total annual loss;

(c) what steps are proposed to check these diseases ; and

(d) whether any research has been done to combat coconut plant diseases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The total annual loss on account of diseases has been estimated at around Rs. 76 crores computing the cost of one nut at Rs. 1.50.

(c) and (d). Intensive research work is being done by Indian Council of Agricultural Research to diagnose the cause of the most serious disease *i.e.* coconut root wilt. However the cause has not yet been established. A number of factors, one or more of which could be responsible for diseases have been pin pointed and further work in this direction is in progress. A strategy for arresting further spread of the root wilt disease has been developed and replanting programme has been formulated. Various investigations on the etiology and control of the disease are in progress. Research work is also being carried out by the Kerala Agricultural University and the participating centres under the All-India Coordinated Coconut and Arecanut Improvement Project.

Tribal persons employed in integrated rural development Programme

3067. SHRI JAINARAIN ROAT : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tribal persons employed in the integrated rural development programme on the basis of reservation quota;

(b) whether it is a fact that reservation orders have so far not been implemented in this programme; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to implement these orders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The number of beneficiaries belonging to scheduled tribes under integrated rural development programme for the year 1980-81 are 1,85,729. IRDP does not offer employment but aims at bringing the families of the rural poor above the poverty line.

(b) and (c). According to the in tructions in vogue till 3-2-1981, at least 20% of the families assisted under the SFDA/integrated rural development programme should come from scheduled caste/scheduled tribes families. Upto 31st March, 1981, according to the provisional figures available, out of 128 lakh beneficiaries assisted under SFDA/integragted rural development programme, 21.85% belong to the SC/ST. Instructions have been issued on 3-2-1981 that at least 30% of the families selected under the integrated rural development programme should come from SC/ST groups.

गंग नहर की मरम्मत

3068. श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंग नहर को इसकी पूरी क्षमता तक पानी प्राप्त हो रहा है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो क्या इसकी मरम्मत के प्रश्न पर पंजाब और राजस्थान सरकारों के बीच मतभेद है ;

(ग) क्या उसकी खराब हालत के कारण बीकानेर नहर के पास इसका पानी इकट्ठा हो रहा है ;

(घ) क्या अन्तर्राज्यीय विवाद के कारण नहर की मरम्मत में विलम्ब के फलस्वरुप देश में उत्पादन में कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई उपाय करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(च) इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि एक पिछड़े राज्य राजस्थान का विकास न रुक जाये क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस नहर की मरम्मत हेतु कोई सहायता उपलब्ध करा रही है और यदि हां, तो सहायता की धनराशि क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) से (च) नहर के शीर्ष भाग को, जो पंजाब राज्य में पड़ता है, बीकानेर नहर कहा जाता है। पंजाब–राजस्थान सीमा के बाद उसे गंग नहर कहा जाता है। बीकानेर नहर की पचास वर्ष पुरानी चूने और कंक्रीट की लाइनिंग बुरी तरह क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई है और इसलिए जब शीर्ष पर 2720 क्यूसेक की पूरी सप्लाई छोड़ी जाती है तो पंजाब राजस्थान सीमा पर 2640 क्यूसेक के अभिकल्पित जल-निस्सार की तुलना में केवल 2400 क्यूसेक जल ही वहां पहुंचता है। यद्यपि क्षतिग्रस्त भाग की दोबारा लाइनिंग करने की आवश्यकता पंजाब (उसके क्षेत्रों में जल जमाव के कारण) और राजस्थान (नहर की क्षमता में कमी होने के कारण) दोनों द्वारा महसूस की जा रही है लेकिन राजस्थान के गंग नहर क्षेत्रों की सिंचाई के लिए जल की सप्लाई में बाधा डाले बिना इस कार्य को हाथ में लेने के लिए दोनों राज्य सरकारें किसी परस्पर स्वीकार्य प्रबन्ध पर सहमत नहीं हो सकी हैं। मतभेदों को दूर करने के लिए सिंचाई मंत्रालय में अधिकारियों के स्तर पर कई बैठक की जा चुकी हैं और केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष द्वारा प्रस्तावित एक तकनीकी रुप से व्यवहार्य हल पंजाब और राजस्थान; दोनों राज्यों को भेजा गया है। हालांकि राजस्थान ने सिद्धांत रुप में इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया है, लेकिन पंजाब और हरियाणा सरकारों के साथ आगे हुई बातचीत के परिणाम अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। चूंकि सिंचाई राज्य-विषय है, इसलिए परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन, प्रचालन रख-रखाव और मरम्मत की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है जिसके द्वारा आवश्यक साधनों की व्यवस्था की जानी अपेक्षित है।

केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड द्वारा पानी के विकास के लिए राज्यों को सहायता

3069. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड पानी के विकास के लिए राज्यों को सहायता प्रदान करता है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1979–80 और 1980-81 के दौरान राजस्थान को किस-किस रुप में तथा किन-किन प्रयोजनों के लिए यह सहायता दी गई तथा किन क्षेत्रों का सम्पूर्ण सर्वेक्षण किया गया ; और

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान इस सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड द्वारा राजस्थान को 1979–80 तथा 1980–81 के दौरान धनराशि के रूप में कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई। केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड ने 1979–80 तथा 1980–81 के दौरान अपने वार्षिक फील्ड सत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में जल भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषणात्मक खुदाई की थी। 1979–80 में 14,044 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र और 1980–81 में 6215 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में जल-भू-विज्ञान संबंधी सर्वेक्षण किए गए। उक्त दोनों वर्षों में क्रमशः 23 और 10 अन्वेषणात्मक कुओं की खुदाई की गई।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, राज्य के अनुरोध पर राज्य में 1979–80 में 10 डिपाजिट कुओं और 1980–81 में 24 डिपाजिट कुओं की खुदाई की गई।

(ग) वर्ष 1980–81 के दौरान, देश के विभिन्न भागों में 66,316 वर्ग-किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में सुनियोजित जल-भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण किया गया। एक सारणी संलग्न है जिस में यह जानकारी दी गई है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने क्षेत्र में सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। विभिन्न राज्यों में 102 अन्वेषणात्मक कुएं और 214 डिपाजिट कुएं खोदे गए।

विवरण

वर्ष 1980–81 के दौरान देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में जितने क्षेत्र में जल भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण किया गया था जितने कुंए खोदे गए उनका ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :—

राज्य	सुनियोजित जल भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण (वर्ग किलो-मीटर)	अन्वेषणात्मक कुंए	डिपाजिट कुंए
1	2	3	4
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	6,090	12	—
2. असम	1,350	5	2
3. बिहार	1,700	1	48
4. गुजरात	2,550	4	—
5. हरियाणा	--	6	6
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	750	11	—
7 जम्मू और कश्मीर	750	7	8
8 कर्नाटक	7,607	10	—
9 केरल	4,312	—	—
10 मध्य प्रदेश	3,220	10	35
11. महाराष्ट्र	4,980	13	—
12. मणिपुर	--	2	—

1. 2	3	4	5
13. मेघालय	3,480	—	—
14. नागालैंड	300	—	—
15. उड़ीसा	4,905	—	22
16. पंजाब	—	2	1
17. राजस्थान	6,215	10	24
18. सिक्किम	465	—	—
19. तमिलनाडू	3,893	4	—
20. त्रिपुरा	430	2	—
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	11,789	3	65
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	—	—	2
23. अंडमान और निकोबार	530	—	—
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,000	—	—
25. चंडीगढ़	—	—	—
26. दिल्ली	—	—	1
27. मिजोरम	—	—	—

माहिदपुर चीनी मिल में चीनी का उत्पादन

3070. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की माहिदपुर चीनी मिल ने वर्ष 1980–81 के दौरान कुल कितना उत्पादन किया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वहां उत्पादित चीनी में लोहे के छोटे टुकड़े पाये गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों के बोनस की प्रतिधारक (रिटेनिंग) राशि मिल पर बकाया है और यदि हां, तो वह राशि अलग-अलग कितनी है ,

(घ) क्या मिल ने शीरे को बेच दिया है और यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में और इसकी बिक्री से कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ङ) मिल द्वारा 1980–81 के दौरान अर्जित लाभ और किए गये व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) सेठ गोविन्द राम चीनी मिल, महीदपुर रोड ने 1980–81 मौसम के दौरान 952.8 मीटरी टन चीनी का उत्पादन किया है।

(ख) मिल के स्टाक से प्राप्त किए गए नमूनों में कोई लोहे के टुकड़े नहीं पाये गए हैं।

(ग) प्रतिधारक (रिटेनिंग) भत्ते के रूप में 5,83,505/– रुपये की राशि और बोनस के रूप में 2,24,458/– रुपये की राशि बकाया है।

(घ) 14–9–1980, जब इस यूनिट के प्रबन्ध को अधिकार में लिया गया था, से 30–8–1981 तक 9,283

क्विंटल शीरा 50,733 रुपये पर बेचा गया है।

(ङ) फैक्ट्री का लेखा वर्ष पहली जुलाई से 30 जून तक है। 14-9-1980 से 30-6-1981 तक के लेखों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। खर्चे और हानि के अस्थायी आंकड़े क्रमशः 46,33,303.07 और 3.95 लाख रुपये हैं।

पुनर्वास कालोनियों में रह रहे हरिजनों को आवासीय अनुदान

3071. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका**: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पुनर्वास कालोनियों में रह रहे हरिजनों को भी आवासीय अनुदान देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से और इस से अब तक कितने हरिजनों को लाभ पहुंचा है ;

(ग) चालू वर्ष के दौरान इससे कितने हरिजनों को लाभ मिलने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) आवासीय अनुदान प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या शर्तें निर्धारित की गई हैं?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) से (घ). आवास राज्य का विषय है। पुनर्वास कालोनियों में रह रहे हरिजनों को आवासीय अनुदान देने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। क्योंकि सामाजिक आवासीय योजनाओं का कार्यन्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है और वे अपनी अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अभतायें तय करने और नियम बनाने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं, इसलिए उन हरिजनों की संख्या बताना केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए सम्भव नहीं है जिन्हें अब तक लाभ पहुंचा है और चालू वर्ष के दौरान लाभ पहुंचाने की सम्भावना है।

मध्य प्रदेश की विचाराधीन सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

3072. **श्री बाबू लाल सोलंकी**: क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की कोई सिंचाई परियोजनाएं 1979 से 15 अगस्त, 1981 के बीच केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन सिंचाई सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जायेगी तथा इन परियोजनाओं से कितनी एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई की जा सकेगी ; और

(ग) कब तक इन परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी जायेगी?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी): (क) और (ख). जी, हां। मध्य प्रदेश की 25 बृहद और 29 मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं। इन परियोजनाओं के नाम, उनकी अनुमानित लागत और उन से सिंचित होने वाले क्षेत्र का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग) योजना आयोग द्वारा स्कीमों को स्वीकृत करने के लिए उन पर विचार, इन स्कीमों की तकनीकी और आर्थिक

व्यवहार्यता के संतोषजनक ढंग से सिद्ध होने के बाद किया जाता है। अतः स्कीमों को स्वीकृति परियोजना रिपोर्टों में दिए गए ब्यौरों, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों के उत्तर में शीघ्र देने, और अन्तिर्णीत मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए संबंधित अधिकारियों को भेजने और जहां आवश्यक हो वहां स्पष्टीकरण देने में राज्य सरकार की तत्परता पर निर्भर करती है। जो स्कीमें जल के बंटवारे और अन्य अन्तर्राज्यिक मामलों के बारे में पक्ष-राज्यों के बीच करार न होने के कारण लम्बित पड़ी हैं, योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृति देने से पहले उनके बारे में ऐसा करार होना आवश्यक होता है।

विवरण

स्वीकृति के लिए लम्बित पड़ी मध्य प्रदेश की सिंचाई परियोजनायें

क्रम संख्या	परियोजना का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपयों में)	सिंचाई लाभ (हजार हैक्टेयर)	अध्युक्ति
1	2	3	4	5
	एक—बृहद परियोजनायें			
1.	हसदेव बांगों	11530.00	328.00	योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत
2.	राजघाट बांध	12322.00	239.241	—तदेव—
3.	आरोआ परियोजना	3213.00	72.438	—तदेव—
4.	कोलार परियोजना	2575.00	34.678	योजना आयोग की सलाहकार समिति द्वारा स्वीकृत लेकिन योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।
5.	सिंध नदी परियोजना; चरण-दो	7600.00	102.450	
6.	हैप परियोजना	4520.00	35.987	
7.	पेंच व्यपवर्तन	8466.00	118.650	

1	2	3	4	5
8.	माही परियोजना	2710.46	24.660	योजना आयोग की सलाहकार समिति द्वारा स्वीकृत लेकिन योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।
9.	हलाली परियोजना	1306.00	37.636	—तदेव·
10.	रविशंकर सागर एम० आर० पी० चरण-दो	2158.00	95.110	
11.	उदन्ती जलाशय परियोजना	941.00	14.00	
12.	बाणसागर परियोजना, चरण-दो	4740.00	248.880	
13.	खारंग टैंक परियोजना का आधुनिकीकरण	2256.00	43.970	
14.	हरसी नहर प्रणाली का आधुनिकीकरण	1380.00	42.898	
15.	ओरछा परियोजना	6682.00	29.150	
16.	सिंध रिमूव-लिंक परियोजना का आधुनिकीकरण	734.88	13.230	
17.	पैरो उच्च बांध एम० आर० पी० चरण—तीन	6556.00	170.900	
18.	धनवार टैंक परियोजना	9181.07	18.271	
19.	पंचमनगर काम्पलेक्स, चरण—एक	3327.00	44.516	
20.	घोबतोरिया परियोजना	1745.56	14.429	
21.	बिहरो खुंद परियोजना	2270.00	23.590	
22.	रेहर परियोजना	3290.00	32.750	
23.	राजघाट नहर परियोजना	4615.00	121.450	
24.	केलो परियोजना	1781.00	25.670	
25.	चम्बल लिफ्ट सिंचाई स्कीम	397.59	12.00	
	दो— मध्यम परियोजनाएं			
1.	मटियारी टैंक	489.137	9.996	योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत
2.	सकालदा टैंक	166.530	1.671	—तदेव—
3.	कोरल परियोजना	396.760	4.289	—तदेव—

1	2	3	4	5
4	अरणिया बहादुरपुर टेंकपरियोजना	183.31	2.752	
5	बंकी परियोजना	312.68	3.441	योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत
6	चालडू टैंक परियोजना	446.34	6.275	
7	गोमुख परियोजना	350.73	6.275	योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत
8	दूधी नदी परियोजना	285.59	4.047	योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत
9	बुन्दाला टैंक परियोजना	218.13	3.159	—तदेव—
10	चंदोरा टैंक	292.82	2.773	—तदेव—
11	तिल्लार बांध परियोजना	577.31	6.00	—तदेव—
12	दोराहा टैंक परियोजना	248.77	2.833	—तदेव—
13	बाह परियोजना	1398.00	11.048	—तदेव—
14	सागर परियोजना	1063.11	9.713	—तदेव—
15	कालियासोते सिंचाई परि०	932.90	11.093	—तदेव—
16	भानपुरा नहर स्कीम	977.28	8.641	
17	बुधाना नाल्ला परियोजना	233.15	2.189	योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत
18	कुंवारी लिफ्ट सिंचाई स्कीम	103.31	3.926	—तदेव—
19	चिरपानी परियोजना	857.37	8.00	—तदेव—
20	कोसरटेडा परियोजना	601.60	9.473	—तदेव—
21	लखुन्दर बांध परियोजना	426.85	4.050	—तदेव—
22	बान्दिया नाला परियोजना	133.970	2.478	
23	कन्हार गांव टैंक परियोजना	463.65	3.724	
24	बरचार नाला टैंक परियोजना	350.45	2.511	
25	देजला देवाडा परियोजना	843.82	10.800	
26	रामपुरी पिक-अप वीयर	498.86	13.565	
27	गेंज टैंक परियोजना	520.45	4.077	
28	रामकुंड व्यपवर्तन	638.50	9.717	
29	बरनई टैंक परियोजना	340.80	2.388	

Reserve stock of Foodgrains with FCI

3073. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of Foodgrains in reserve stock with the Food Corporation of India (FCI) as on 31st March, 1981 ;

(b) the quantity of new Foodgrains added during the Rabi procurement season of 1981 ;

(c) total quantity of reserve foodgrains which are more than one year, two years, three years, four years and five years old separately, and are lying in the Godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI) as on 31st of March, 1981 ; and

(d) the mode of disposal of these old stock?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) As on 31st March 1981, the total stock of foodgrains with Food Corporation of India was about 7.72 million tonnes.

(b) The quantity of about 7.11 million tonnes of foodgrains has been procured during the Rabi procurement season 1981-82 (April-March) upto 29th August, 1981.

(c) and (d). The agewise break-up of foodgrains lying with Food Corporation of India on 31-3-81 was as under :—

(in '000 tonnes)

(i) More than one year old	1507
(ii) More than two years old	1005
(iii) More than three years old	353
(iv) More than four years old	185
(v) More than five years old	Negligible.

These old stocks are being issued on the basis of priority-lists drawn out (based on the condition of the grains) and the issues are made to the flour mills, for public distribution system etc., after reconditioning them, if necessary.

Rural Fuel Wood Plantation Scheme

3074. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where Central Sponsored Rural Fuel Wood Plantation Scheme has been introduced ;

(b) whether the above scheme has been introduced in Orissa ;

(c) if so, which districts of Orissa have been covered with the above Rural Fuel Wood Plantation Scheme ;

(d) the total number of villages in Orissa where village Forests have been upgraded; and

(e) the details about the programme implemented in Sundargarh district of Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) In all the States and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi and Mizoram.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri have been covered under the scheme in Orissa.

(d) The information is being collected from the State and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

(e) District of Sundargarh is not covered under the above scheme.

Government accommodation to the wards of retiring Government Employees

3075. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether dependents of the retired/retiring Government servants have been made re-eligible to retain the residences, if so, details thereof together with precautions taken to ensure that no parents are harassed by wards in the matter of their smooth living with them;

(b) what are the safeguards taken to ensure that residences allotted to the daughters are taken back on their getting married or in the event of their parents having died/left for new abode; and

(c) why should residences be allowed to be retained by such wards whose parents do not live with them any longer?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) It has been decided to allot general pool accommodation on ad hoc basis to the eligible wards of the Government servant retiring on or after 7-11-79 provided :

(i) Retired officer is an allottee of the general pool accommodation;

(ii) Eligible ward is eligible for General pool accommodation; and

(iii) Eligible ward had been continously residing with retired Government servant for at least three years immediately proceeding the date of retirement. In case, however, a person is appointed to Govt. service within a period of three years proceding the date of retirement or had been transferred to the place of posting of the retired Government servant any time within the proceeding three years the date on which he was so appointed or transferred would be the date applicable for the purpose.

In the case of those Government servants who retired prior to the 7th November, 1979, the concession of making ad hoc allotment to an eligible dependent would be considered on fulfilment of the old condition i.e. the dependent was residing continuously for a period of six months with the retired officer immediately prior to his retirement. The above concession will, however, not be available in case where the retiring Govt. officer or the Member of the family owns a house in the place of his/her posting. As regards the precautions taken to ensure that retired parents are not harassed, an undertaking is taken from the eligible wards to the effect that he will keep the family of the retired officer in the quarter which will be allotted to him on an ad hoc basis. Similarly, retired officer is also required to submit a 'No objection certificate' to the effect that he has no objection if the ad hoc allotment is made to his eligible ward.

(b) and (c). A Government servant continues to be eligible for Government accommodation even after the circumstances, on account of which he is given priority in allotment, cease to exist. As per Allotment Rules, allotment once made

cannot be cancelled until the Government servant defaults in terms of the Allotment Rules or becomes ineligible for General Pool accommodation.

Co-operative Gobar Gas Plants

3076. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal for cooperative Gobar Gas Plant development in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of gobar gas plants commissioned under the Khadi and Village Industries Board of Orissa in 1980-81 ; and

(c) steps taken for rapid progress and popularisation of gobar gas plants in rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI) : (a) Department of Science and Technology has initiated a scheme of setting up of community biogas plants on an experimental basis, with a view to generate information on socio-economic and management aspects of such plants.

(b) Orissa Khadi & Village Industries Board is reported to have set up 70 family size gobar gas plants in the State during 1980-81.

(c) Ministry of Agriculture propose to launch a big programme of setting up of biogas plants during the Sixth Plan period. A budget provision of Rs. 50 crores has been earmarked for the purpose. The programme envisages subsidy to beneficiaries, provision for training and extension and core organizational support to State Governments.

Set back in co-operative movement

3077. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the co-operative movement in the country and co-operative societies are experiencing the shortage of competent and trained personnel ;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up a national academy to train personnel for building the co-operative cadre for planning, monitoring and implementing the man-power resources of the co-operatives; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) With the expansion and diversification of the Co-operative Movement, the need for adeuqately trained and competent personnel to manage the affairs of Cooperative Societies, has been noticed. The sectoral studies made in this regard have pointed out the gaps and the necessity of strengthening cooperative cadres.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. There is already a network of Cooperative Training Institutions in the country. This consists of the Veikunth Mehta National Institute of Co-operative Management, 16 Co-operative Training Colleges and 77 Co-operative Training Centres for imparting training to senior, intermediate and junior categories of personnel respectively.

Water Supply to 400 villages during Financial Year

3078. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have proposed to

make arrangements of safe water supply in 400 villages during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, how many villages have been provided safe water and by what time all the villages will be provided the safe water?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The target is to provide safe drinking water to about 36,000 problem villages with the funds available in the State plans supplemented by resources in the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

(b) The number of villages facing drinking water (problem villages) in the country at the beginning of the Sixth plan (1-4-80) was estimated at about 1·90 lakhs. According to reports so far received from State Govts., 23,276 problem villages were provided with safe drinking water during the year 1980-81. The efforts during the Sixth Plan will be to provide drinking water facility to the maximum number of the remaining villages.

Installation of Gobar Gas Plant at Consumer Cost

3079. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to instal Gobar Gas Plant in villages and realise its cost from the consumers as done in case of cooking gas supply by Delhi Water and Sewage Disposal Department from Okhla Plant; and

(b) if not, the reasons for and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b). At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. Gobar gas plants are installed in villages mostly by individuals with Government subsidies and institutional finance. The community biogas plants are still in an early stage of experimentation. Department of Science and Technology has undertaken a project for installation of community biogas plants on a pilot basis in order to gain experience of socio-economic and management problems which are associated with such plants.

World Bank assistance to H.P. Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation

3080. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank is assisting the Himachal Pradesh Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation (HPMC) in developing necessary facilities for the marketing of apples;

(b) if so, the physical and financial targets of such assistance fixed and achieved during the last 2 years and fixed for the currecnt apple season;

(c) whether there is wide spread resentment among the apple producers about the uneconomic and unremunerative rate of Rs. 85/- per quintal at the road head fixed by the Corporation for the bulk purchase of apples for the purpose of processing while the apples are sold at least six times more rates in the open market;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to review the whole rate structure in view of mounting public pressure and all round price spiral and fix the uniform rate of Rs. 150/- per quintal at the road head for the current apple season which can also

serve as support price to the apple crop; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) There is a World Bank assisted project in Himachal Pradesh which is concerned mainly with the processing and marketing of apples and other fruits. The project is being implemented by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) to (e). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Group Housing Cooperative Societies in Delhi

3081. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of group housing cooperative societies in Delhi that have submitted their list of members as on 31st May, last;

(b) the names of the group having societies which have been offered land; and

(c) the names of societies which will be given loan by financial institution during this year for construction purposes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The Registrar, Cooperative Societies have reported that 39 Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi submitted their lists of members. A list of these societies is laid on the Tale of the House-[*placed in library. see No.* LT-2777/81].

(b) The following three lists of Group Housing Societies are laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2777/81].

1. Societies which have been allotted land by D.D.A. ;

2. Where full payment of the land has been made by the societies, but the land is under demarcation;

3. Where offer of land has been made by D.D.A.

(c) The Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society Limited is finalising arrangement for giving loan to the group housing societies for construction purposes. The names of societies which may be given the loan will be known only thereafter.

Letting out of Government Accommodation in Bombay

3082. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware that there is a racket in the Central Government Housing Colonies in Bombay and many 'outsiders' are staying and the Government employees charge them rent, etc. ;

(b) if so, what action has been taken to evict the "outsiders" and action taken against Government employees who sublet their flats; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHM NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the table of the Houes.

देश में आवास समस्या

3083. **श्री विजय कुमार यादव :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास आवास की कमी की देशव्यापी कठिन समस्या को हल करने के लिए कोई समयबद्ध योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) बिहार सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में आवास की वर्तमान कमी का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). छठी योजना (1980–85) में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सभी 145 लाख अनुमानित पात्र भूमिहीन परिवारों को आवास मुहैया कराने की व्यवस्था है। इस योजना में 68 लाख परिवारों को वासस्थल देने का लक्ष्य है। छठी योजना से पहले 77 लाख परिवारों को पहले ही वासस्थल आवंटित किये जा चुके हैं। इस योजना में 1980–85 के दौरान लगभग 36 लाख परिवारों (अर्थात् लगभग 25 प्रतिशत) को निर्माण सहायता देने की भी व्यवस्था है। छठी योजना से पहले लगभग 5.6 लाख परिवारों को निर्माण सहायता दी गई थी।

(ग) 1–4–1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन द्वारा लगाये गये अनुमान के अनुसार आवास की कमी का विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

(हजारों में)

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के नाम	ग्रामीण	शहरी	योग
1	2	3	4
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1057	725	1782
असम*	2712	217	2929
बिहार	3686	114	3800
गुजरात	488	57	545
हरियाणा	—	—	—
हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	8	8
जम्मू और कश्मीर	208	46	254
कर्नाटक	775	429	1204
केरल	104	184	288

*मिजोरम भी सम्मिलित है।

1	2	3	4
मध्य प्रदेश	1499	433	1932
महाराष्ट्र	698	89	787
मणिपुर	—	24	24
मेघालय	160	—	160
नागालैंड	89	—	89
उड़ीसा	650	82	732
पंजाब	—	63	63
राजस्थान	391	109	500
सिक्किम	—	—	—
तमिलनाडु	294	724	1018
त्रिपुरा	115	41	156
उत्तर प्रदेश	2452	706	3158
पश्चिम बंगाल	1046	598	1644
अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	12	2	14
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	44	—	44
चण्डीगढ़	—	28	28
दादर और नागर हवेली	7 कोई शहरी क्षेत्र नहीं है		7
दिल्ली	—	44	44
गोवा, दमन और द्वीव	13	41	54
लक्षद्वीप	—कोई शहरी क्षेत्र नहीं है		—
पांडिचेरी	—	36	36
सम्पूर्ण भारत	16500	4800	21300

—नगण्य सूचित करता है।

Price of Desi Ghee in Delhi

3084. SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) market prices of desi ghee in Delhi in each of the last three years and at present;

(b) reasons of acute shortage of desi ghee and steps taken in this regard from time to time; and

(c) the comparative position in Bombay and Calcutta?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c). A comparative statement of the wholesale prices of desi ghee in each of the last three years and at present in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta is given. Government has not received any report of acute shortage of desi ghee.

Statement

The Wholesale Price of Ghee

(Value in Repees per Kg.)

	1978 (4-8-78)	1979 (3-8-79)	1980 (1-8-80)	1981 (31-7-81)
Delhi	25.25	25.50	25.00	37.00
Bombay (Porbander)	28.50	30.70	31.50	40.01
(Belgaum)	25.00	25.50	26.00	37.51
Calcutta	N.A.	N.A.	27.75	36.48

N.A. Not available.

Mangleu Catchment Project

3085. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mangleu Catchment Project and the Helipong Seed Potato Farm Projects have been completed;

(b) whether regional orchard cum nursery at Citrus, Longoak and Regional Fish Seed Farm, Thizoma, Nagaland have been completed;

(c) if so, the cost incurred thereon;

(d) whether some other new projects in the Central Sectors and NEC Plan are under implementation in Nagaland; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and when these will be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The Mangleu Catchment Project was completed in 1979 but post-reclamation assistance to farmers will continue upto 1981-82. The Helipong Seed Potato Farm Project is still continuing.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The cost incurred upto 31st March, 1981 was Rs. 15.13 lakhs On the Mangleu datchment Project Rs. 41.55 lakhs on the Helipong Seed Potato Farm Project; Rs. 21.71 lakhs on the Regional Orchard-cum- Nursery for Citrust Longoak; and Rs. 14.23 lakhs on the Regional Fish Seed Farm, Thizama.

(d) and (e). Under the N.E.C. Plan, the scheme for survey of horticultural crops in Nagaland at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs for the Sixth Plan period, has been taken up for implementation. Besides, a Watershed Management Project is to be implemented in Numma Valley, Mokokchung district, at an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs for 1981-82. Both these projects are expected to be completed during the Sixth Plan period. In the Central Plan, a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Social Forestry has been taken up in various States including Nagaland. An amount of Rs. 9.48 lakhs was given to Nagaland as Central assistance for this scheme for 1980-81. The amount of Central assistance

earmarked for this scheme for 1981-82 is Rs. 13.80 lakhs.

Setting up of a committee on Institutional Credit for IRD Programme

3086. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a standing high level Committee has been set up to function as a watch dog for ensuring smooth and adequate flow of institutional credit for Integrated Rural Development Programme ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have any machinery to ensure that the money allotted for this purpose is being utilised properly as to show the results in practice ; and

(d) if so, the details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has set up a Committee under the chairmanship of Member-Secretary, Planning Commission to review the extent of credit support to the integrated rural development programme (IRDP) from the credit institutions and to identify the operational difficulties experienced in obtaining credit. This will be a standing committee and it will make recommendations to the government from time to time. The committee will undertake tours to states in order to gain first hand knowledge of the field situation. A statement showing the terms of reference of the committee is attached.

(c) and (d) . The implementation of IRDP is monitored, reviewed and evaluated from time to time by a state level coordination committee in each State and Union Territory under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary or some other senior officer. A senior officer from the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction also attends the meetings of this committee and Central teams also visit districts and blocks to study and help in the implementation of the programme. Besides, the Ministry also keeps a watch on the implementation of IRDP through a system which requires district rural development agencies to furnish audit reports and utilisation certificates every year.

Statement

Terms of reference of the Committee on Institutional credit for IRDP

(i) Review the availability of credit for IRDP periodically.

(ii) Examine the credit network of commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperatives in the context of IRDP and recommend expansion, where necessary.

(iii) Examine the operational problems coming in the way of obtaining credit for IRDP and recommend appropriate action to meet these problems.

(iv) Examine whether the recent guidelines on simplification of procedures and relaxations with respect to credit for the weaker sections are being implemented by banks branches in the field and also see whether any further simplifications, relaxations etc. are necessary.

(v) Examine the progress of preparation and implementation of credit plans for IRDP blocks. The Committee will also review the implementation of the IRDP block plans

prepared by the ARDC and component of the District Credit Plan.

(vi) Examine to what extent the credit targets set for the weaker sections in the Sixth Plan are being realised.

(vii) Any other relevant matter, approved by the Chairman of the Committee.

Survey of Fruit Bearing trees in Government Bungalows in Delhi

3087. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) has any survey been made about the number of fruit-bearing trees and shade-giving trees in the various Government bungalows in Delhi and New Delhi ;

(b) if so, when it was made ;

(c) the results of the survey including the age of the trees and the type of the trees ;

(d) how much revenue Government derive from these trees annually ; and

(e) the steps Government have taken to augment the income from this source ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

(d) and (e) . No income is derived from these trees and hence, the question to augment it does not arise.

Amount Earmarked for Rural Reconstruction work for 1981-82

3088. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total amount earmarked for Rural Reconstruction programmes for the year 1981-82 and spent so far ;

(b) which are the States behind in Rural Reconstruction work ; and

(c) what is the total number of employed persons for probable number of the employed in this programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) The integrated rural development programme, the drought prone areas programme and the national rural employment programme are the major centrally sponsored rural development programmes. The central outlay approved for each of these programmes for 1981-82 and the amount spent are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Outlay approved for 81-82	Expenditure
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme	14500.00	335.02*
2. Drought Prone Areas Programme	4000.00	157.00
3. National Rural Employment Programme	18000.00	N.A.

*Amount spent during April, 1981

(b) and (c) . A statement showing performance of the States under these programmes and the number of persons employed/benefited is attached.

Statement

The performance and number of persons employed/benefited under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme and the National Rural Employment Programme during 1980-81

States/UTS	Integrated Rural Development Programme				Drought Prone Areas Programme			
	Central allocation (Rs on lakhs)	Amount released	Amount* utilised	No. of families assisted	Central Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount released	Amount* utilised	Mandays of Employment generated ('000)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh .	810.00	715.39	1332.77	147962	570.00	584.00	1101.54	14259
Assam . .	335.00	26.60	66.68	5594	..	..	..	..
Bihar . .	1467.50	551.59	920.96	138956	427.50	283.00	699.82	2263
Gujarat . .	545.00	466.87	568.57	74261	307.50	186.90	516.01	2100
Haryana	217.50	161.53	356.28	52700	97.50	97.50	166.95	272
Himachal Pradesh .	172.50	167.55	107.13	48090	..	..	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	187.50	59.05	37.42	9357	97.70	45.00	184.89	260
Keranataka .	437.50	376.86	389.6	63906	345.00	323.42	545.83	2744
Kerala . .	360.00	351.66	207.31	33510	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	1145.00	708.94	798.50	135598	315.00	194.00	391.06	4900
Maharashtra . .	740.00	713.79	907.43	85414	315.00	340.00	647.36	7275
.	65.00	32.50	12.47	2768	..	..	..	..

Meghalaya	60.00	13.28	38.59	5267	..	..	..	..
Nagaland	52.50	73.42	150.27	16721	..	..	..	..
Orissa	785.00	680.34	540.65	101781	187.50	118.63	217.56	2962
Punjab	292.50	277.50	730.97	102694	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	580.00	580.00	1045.18	155232	592.50	577.55	883.41	2327
Sikkim	10.00	3.00	1.61	29	..	..	..	..
Tamil Nadu	942.50	655.75	1286.60	219688	360.00	220.00	447.88	977
Tripura	42.50	41.26	90.53	11006	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	2190.00	1407.65	2823.85	1310716	375.00	343.58	693.78	3631
West Bengal	837.50	42.08	224.37	37415	262.50	105.50	233.12	2882
A& N Islands	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aaunachal Pradesh	240.00	52.00	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..
Chandigarh	5.00	5.00	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..
D. & N. Haveli	5.00	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	25.00	17.83	43.15	4259	..	..	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu	60.00	52.73	59.75	12426	...	..	..	..
Lakshadweep	25.00	3.00	N.A.	...	..		..	..
Mizoram	100.00	15.00	N.A.	..	...	..	.	
Pondicherry	20.00	6.66	0.65	272	..	..	..	..
ALL INDIA	12780.00	8258.45	12740.75	2775613	4252.50	3419.08	6729.38	46952

Includes share of State Govts. funds also. N.R. Not reported.

National Rural Employment Programme

State/UTS	Foodgrains allocated (in MTs)	Foodgrains released including carryover balance (in MTs)	Foodgrains utilised (in MTs)	Total Cash component released (Rs in lakhs)	Employment generated in (lakh mandays)
	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	105,000	165,880.00	87,046.52	1345.00	476.99
Assam	19,000	12,465.00	4,615.40	262.20	N.R.
Bihar	164,000	194,769.32	137,182.98	1725.50	280.74
Gujarat	22,500	26,695.80	27,140.00	396.90	N.R.
Haryana	23,500	26,054.52	29,500.22	102.75	70.43
Himachal Pradesh	20,500	21,347.09	10,471.78	70.15	N.R.
Jammu & Kashmir	13,500	25,111.16	9,028.00	104.75	28.90
Karnataka	32,000	58,325.00	24,461,15	593.40	N.R.
Kerala	31,500	44,301.50	13,575.78	575.10	5.69
Madhya Pradesh	288,500	287,958.00	147,087.00	950.10	N.R.
Maharashtra	72,000	72,000.00	86,703.00	1015.40	N.R.
Manipur	2,000	3500.00	..	13.10	N.R.
Meghalaya	2,000	750.00	..	13.00	—
Nagaland	2,400	9,056.70	4,032.96	9.00	N.R.

Orissa	100,500	147,760.12	151,769.90	586.00	294.06
Punjab	11.500	17,639.39	5,688.37	179.00	3.51
Rajasthan	130,000	223,226.00	197,329.28	330.20	154.75
Sikkim	750	500.00	78.77	4.55	N.R.
Tamil Nadu	60,000	77,413.72	49,442.61	1059.50	N.R.
Tripura	4,750	4,750.00	3,795.00	38.20	77.45
Uttar Pradesh	269,500	398,467.11	233,105.08	2373.40	479.36
West Bengal	150,000	175,288.00	83,250.00	955.60	328.51
A & N Islands	1,050	1,050.00	1739.99	9.30	2.55
Arunachal Pradesh	950	820.00	92.98	9.30	0.17
Chandigarh	..	50.00	..	..	N.R.
D. & N. Haveli	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..	..	..	..
Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..	..
Mizoram	1550	850.43	80.00	9.30	N.R.
Pondicherry	650	799.98	591.42	9.30	1.17
ALL INDIA	14,19,600	20,50,828.84	13,01,808.19	12,740.00	2204.28

Mechanised Fishing Boat Owners Organisation Grievances

3090. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of representations have been received by him from mechanised fishing boat owners' organisation detailing their grievances and suggesting remedies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) his reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Representations received seek concession in regard to loan repayment, waiving of interest on loans, subsidy on diesel and fishing requisites, reduction in insurance premia, etc.

(c) The representations received are being examined in consultation with concerned Ministries and State Governments.

Non-clearance of Irrigation projects due to inter-state water disputes

3091. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any medium and major irrigation projects are still pending for clearance and execution by the States due to inter-State water dispute;

(b) if so, the names of the rivers and the States concerned in the dispute;

(c) whether his Ministry asked the States to resolve the problem for the greater interest of the States and the nation;

(d) if so, when the rest of the dispute likely to be ended; and

(e) whether his Ministry also thinking on the line of Ministry of Energy to take over the construction of these irrigation projects under Central sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The main major and medium irrigation schemes pending for clearance due to inter-state water disputes relate to (i) Cauvery basin amongst Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu and Pondicherry; (ii) Yamuna basin amongst Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi and (iii) Ravi-Beas between Haryana and Punjab.

(c) and (d). It has always been the endeavour of the Central Government to pursuade the concerned State Governments to resolve the inter-State water disputes by negotiations among themselves in the greater interest of the States and the nation, where such a settlement is not possible, the Government of India uses its good offices, by having meetinas with the concerned States at official and Chief Ministers' levels to resolve the disputes. Inspite of efforts made by the Central Government, the inter-State water disputes relating to the Cauvery, Yamuna and Ravi-Beas remain to be settled yet. Efforts are continuing to resolve them as early as possible.

(e) No, Sir.

Procurement of Paddy by State Agencies

3092. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to entrust the procurement to paddy to the State Agencies in Punjab and

Haryana and pay handsome incidental charges for this to the two State Governments; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). The State Agencies of Punjab and Haryana have been procuring paddy in the two states during the past few years. Incidentals to be paid to the State Agencies are decided in consultation with the State Governments concerned and the Food Corporation. No decision has yet been taken in regard to the incidentals to be paid to these agencies for procurement of paddy during ensuing Kharif Season of 1981-82.

Flour Mills of Haryana

3093. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement stating the names and addresses of the flour mills which prepare flour for Punjab and Haryana for public distribution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): On the basis of information furnished by the State Governments of Punjab and Haryana, a statement is attached.

Statement

The names and addresses of the mills which prepare flour for Punjab and Haryana for public distribution.

S. No. *Name & Address of the mills*

PUNJAB

1. M/s Bhupindra Roller Flour Mills, Bhatinda.
2. M/s Bharat Roller Flour Mills, Pathankot.
3. M/s Gurdaspur Roller Flour Mills, Batala.
4. M/s S. P. Virmani & Sons, Lessees of Jawala Roller Flour Mills, Amritsar.
5. M/s Guru Ram Dass Flour & General Mills, Amritsar.
6. M/s Mohan Roller Flour Mills, Amritsar.
7. M/s Jullundur Roller Flour Mills, Jullundur.
8. M/s Madan Roller Flour Mills, Jullundur.
9. M/s Lakshmi Electric Flour Mills, Ludhiana.
10. M/s Patiala Roller Flour Mills, Patiala.
11. M/s Sutlej Roller Flour Mills, Ferozpur.
12. M/s Sukhchain Roller Flour Mills, Focal Point, Ludhiana.
13. M/s Aggarwal Roller Flour Mills, B.S.F. Road, Gurdaspur.

HARYANA

1. M/s Seth Brothers Lessees of M/s Imperial Flour Mills, Ambala City.
2. M/s Shri Amar Trading Co. Lessees of B.D. Flour Mills, Ambala Cantt.
3. M/s Aggarwal Roller Flour Mills, Karnal.
4. M/s Capital Roller Flour Mills, Faridabad.
5. M/s Lakshmi Roller Flour Mills, Faridabad.
6. M/s S.R.N. Roller Flour Mills, Bahadurgarh Distt., Rohtak.
7. M/s Haryana Roller Flour Mills, Jind.

South Goa Development Conference

3094. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of

WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments are aware that under the initiative of the Members of Parliament from South Goa a conference was held there sometime ago styled "South Goa Development Conference" and that the Conference made recommendations on different aspects of development of that Parliamentary constituency;

(b) wether recommendations of the Conference regarding Housing were forwarded to his Ministry;

(c) if so, what were their recommendations; and

(d) action taken on each of them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The conference made the following recommendations on Housing: (i) Financial assistance to construct houses (ii) land allotment for construction of houses.

(d) Housing is a State subject. All the social housing schemes are implemented by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. They are free to earmark funds for the schemes according to their requirements and priorities to be determined by them. The recommendations of the conference have been sent to the Administration of Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Liu for appropriate action.

खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के अन्तर्गत गोबर गैस संयंत्र

3095. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या **ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोबर गैस संयंत्रों जैसे ऊर्जा स्त्रोत खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के अन्तर्गत चलाए जा रहे हैं और विकसित किए जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में इस तरह की कितनी इकाइयां काम कर रही हैं और ऊर्जा के इस स्त्रोत से कितने व्यक्ति लाभान्वित हुए हैं ; और

(ग) इस स्त्रोत के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा आयोग को अब तक दिए गए अनुदान और भविष्य में किये जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित अनुदान का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) व (ख). खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने गोबर गैस संयंत्र माडल विकसित किया है तथा संयंत्रों को स्थापित किया है । आयोग ने 31-3-1980 तक कुल 80,113 संयंत्र स्थापित/निर्मित किए थे। लगभग 8,01,130 व्यक्ति लाभांन्वित हुए हैं ।

(ग) सरकार गोबर गैस सहित ग्रामोद्योग के विकास के लिए समेकित अनुदान देती है। निम्नलिखित तीन वर्षों के लिए उपलब्ध की गई निधियां इस प्रकार हैं :—

	करोड़ रुपये
1979-80	5.50
1980-81	5.25
1981-82	6.70

Depots of Imported edible oil in Northern India

3096. SHRI G. L. DOGRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has its depots of edible imported oil at various places in Northern India;

(b) whether the edible oil is allotted to various vanaspati ghee manufacturing units in Northern India from Kandla and that too on weekly instalments on f.o.r. basis;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact, that this system has been working to the advantage of corrupt officials and unscrupulous industrialists; and

(d) will the Government consider allotment of oil from S.T.C. godown in Northern India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In addition to supplies from Northern depots, the oil is supplied at ex-Depot price to Northern vanaspati units on weekly basis from kandla. The road freight is reimbursed, as per a formula. The position of availability of imported oil at the up-country depots as well as at port towns is constantly reviewed and the allocation is made accordingly. However, due to operational constraints, it has not been possible to give the whole of allocations of imported oil to Northern vanaspati units from depots in North India alone. No specific complaint of corruption in the present arrangement is in the notice of Government.

Visit to Canadian International Development agency to Andhra Pradesh for Developing social Forestry

3097. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Canadian International Development Agency has visited Andhra Pradesh State to see the possibilities of developing social forestry; and

(b) if so, the results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION: (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Project Planning Mission from the Canadian International Development Agency visited Andhra Pradesh State in the month of March, 1981 to identify project possibilities in the field of Social Forestry. They visited some representative areas and discussed the possibilities of a viable social forestry project with the State Officers. The Mission was satisfied that a Social Forestry Project for Andhra Pradesh was feasible. Accordingly, a Social Forestry Project for Andhra Pradesh is under preparation for appraisal by the Canadian International Development Agency.

Promotion of Rural Development Schemes

3098. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank/UNDP have asked for some definite proposals for promotion of rural development schemes in the country;

(b) what are the specific proposals for development of Rural Employment Schemes, under consideration of the Government;

(c) whether any State Governments have approached the Union Government for assistance for Rural Employment Schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) and (b). The various agencies in the United Nations system, including the UNDP, World Bank etc. do ask for proposals for assistance from time to time. These are circulated by the Department of Economic Affairs to the various Ministries for inviting the proposals.

A project proposal on 'block level planning for poverty alleviation through employment creation' is under consideration of the Government. The final draft of the project document is under preparation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Export of Onion

3099. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quality of onion exported in the year 1980-81 and the procurement made state-wise;

(b) the policy adopted by National Agriculture Co-operative & Marketing Federation NAFED in purchasing onions;

(c) reasons for low pocurement of small variety onion from Tamil Nadu; and

(d) in exporting the onion what guideline is followed by the NAFED in shipping the onion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) According to information provided by NAFED which is the canalising agency, 1.81 lakh M.T. of onions were exported during 1980-81. The procurement made by NAFED during 1980-81 was as under:

State	Quantity procured in M.T.
1. Maharashtra	2,24,741
2. Gujarat	15,050
3. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh	7,000
TOTAL	2,46,791

Besides this, Maharashtra State Marketing Federation had procured 3.515 lakh M.T. of onions under the State Government purchase scheme during 1980-81.

(b) NAFED purchased onions from the farmers through the Primary Cooperative Marketing Societies and State Cooperative Marketing Federations at prices which are considered remunerative or at minimum prices for procurement fixed by the Government.

(c) NAFED is purchasing quantites of small onion to the extent of export requirements, as this variety does not have much consumer acceptance. Production of small onions is limited to certain pockets of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. As such only such quantities were procured, in Tamil Nadu as were required to meet the export demand.

(d) Terms and conditions followed by NAFED in this regard are given in the Statement.

Statement

National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., Sapna Building, 54, East of Kailash, New Delhi-110065.

SUBJECT : Terms & Conditions to be followed with regard to the shipment of onions.

The Price Fixation Advisory Committee will be consisting of representatives of Trade & Ministry of Commerce to fix up prices from time to time for shipment of onions to all permissible destinations. The prices will be declared by NAFED.

2. The prices so fixed for various varieties of onions will be valid for a limited period for confirmation of orders and exports below the declared price will not be permitted. The Association Shippers who are in a position to obtain higher price than the Minimum Export Price may do so.

3. The Minimum Export Price by NAFED will be valid for shipment for a particular period.

4. NAFED would be given service charges on PMT price CIF/ CIFC/C&F FOB declared for shipment for a particular period in the following manner:

(i) Bellary/Big Onions 5%

(ii) Podisu, Mutlore, Krishnapuram and Natu 7½%

The above stated Service Charges are already included in the Price declared.

5. The price so declared from time to time may also include Development Fund PMT to be contributed by the Associate Shippers on shipments effected and to be deposited after negotiation of documents. NAFED in turn will pass on this contribution to Associated Agricultural Development Foundation, a Society which is doing Research & Development work for production, storage, handling, etc., of agricultural commodities especially onions. The said Society/Institution is already registered/approved under Section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 .

6. The price also includes 3 price discount payable to the buyer, if shipment is of more than 1,000 MT onions but less than 10,000 MT and in case the shipment exceeds 10,000 MT, the buyer will be entitled for receiving 5% price discount.

7. The Associate Shipper will have to provide 10% performance Guarantee from Bank on CIF/CIFC/ C&F/FOB value of orders confirmed for shipment in favour of NAFED. The Bank Guarantee should be irrevocable, unconditional in accorddance with the proforma already available with the Branch Offices. This Bank guarantee would be revocable by NAFED in part or full in the event of breach in performance of obligations by Associate Shippers/ pakcers.

8. The Associate Shippers will communicate the price declared by NAFED to their foreign buyers for obtaining their requirements for shipment of Onions. The buyer will also communicate NAFED their requirements for confirmation for shipment by their respective packer/ Associate shipper.

9. The Associate Shippers will have to ensure that buyer opens letter of Credit in favour of NAFED for quantity confirmed for shipment of onions. The letter of Credit should be confirmed, irrevocable, without recourse to drawers and unrestricted for negotiation of documents, permitting acceptance of stale & clausedBill of Lading, partial shipment allowed & Insurance to be covered for FPA, SRCC, Institute of War-Risk and TPND.

10. On confirmation of the quantity to be shipped by Associated shippers/packers, shipping documents be prepared well in advance, to be submitted to NAFED for endorsement.

11. The shipping space will have to be booked by Associate Shipper/pakcer concerned or shipments will be allowed by the vessels nominated by the buyer for carrying their cargo.

12. The shipment will be allowed in uniform packing.

13. After effecting the shipment, the Associate Shippers will present to NAFED a complete set of documents in accordance with the terms of Letter of Credit for submitting to Bank for negotiation.

14. The payment will be released to the Associate Shipper/packer after NAFED has obtained clean payment from the Bank.

15. NAFED would release payment to the Associate Shipper/packer after deducting Service charges mentioned above & Development Fund and the commission, if any, pay ble to the Agent in accordance with the Exchange Control Regulations of the Reserve Bank of India.

Unauthorised Construction on D. D. A. Land

3100. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons whose applications for allotment of houses are pending with DDA;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of houses are being constructed without getting the blue prints and plans approved from DDA; and

(c) if so, the action taken against such an unauthorised construction?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Prices of Wheat

3101. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is correct to say that in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra the prices of wheat have recently shot up from rupees 215 to rupees 300 per quintal :

(b) whether Government are importing 1.5 million ton of wheat from U.S.A. of which the landed cost in this country would be more than rupees 200 per quintal; and

(c) whether in the present circumstances Government feel it proper and necessary too in the interest of consumers and producers to fix the procurement price of wheat at rupees 150 per quintal to attract more stocks of wheat in the market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) Available information on wholesale prices of wheat from different centres as given below does not show that prices have recently risen to the level of Rs. 300 per quintal.

(as per quintal)

State/Centre	Variety	January	April	August
Andhra Pradesh				
Hyderabad .	(Sarbati)	195.00	215.00	235.00
Kurnool . .	(Sarbati)	205.00	205.00	235.00*
Maharashtra				
Amravati . .	(Kalyansona)	188.00	198.00	215.00
Bombay . .	(Kalyansona)	192.50	197.50	212.50
Aurangabad .	.. 205.00	205.00	215.00	207.00
Nagpur . .	(Kalyansona)	190.00	198.00	220.00
Tamil Nadu				
Madras .	..	205.00	210.00	225.00

*July 1981 price

(b) The Government has contracted for import of 15.15 lakh tonnes of wheat from U.S.A. The average landed cost of imported wheat is estimated at Rs. 196.40 per quintal inclusive of ocean freight and incidental expenses of unloading.

(c) The Government do not envisage any changes in the procurement price of wheat which was fixed at Rs. 130 per quintal for the current marketing year.

Supply of substandard rice in U. P.

3102. SHRI R. K. MHALGI :
SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the officials of the Food Corporation of India in collaboration with the State Government Officials of Uttar Pradesh (U. P. Food Department) have supplied substandard rice valued at Rs. 14 crore purchased from the rice millers through the State Food Department by the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether vigilance staff of the Delhi Unit of Food Corporation of India have enquired into the deal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b). It is not a fact that sub-standard rice worth Rs. 14 crores has been purchased by the Food Corporation of India from rice millers through the Uttar Pradesh Food Department.

The Food Corporation of India does not purchase rice directly from the rice millers but throguh the State Government. In the present case the Food Corporation of India took delivery of 35,000 tonnes of rice from State Government out of which about 20,000 tonnes was found containing excessive percentage of brokens and other refractions beyond rejection limits.

2. The Food Corporation of India complained to the Uttar Pradesh Government and the matter was jointly investigated by the senior officers of Food Corporation of India and State Government. As a result of enquiry disciplinary action against the defaulting officers has been taken and the licences of 8 Rice Mills have been suspended.

3. Uttar Pradesh Government has ordered an open enquiry to be conducted by the State Vigilance Establishment in this matter.

4. The State Government has been requested to replace the stocks which are beyond rejection limits. A quantity of 4,000 tonnes lying in Food Corporation of India godowns is being issued through public distribution system after adequate cleaning and upgrading of stocks, bringing it in conformity with the specifications.

(c) The Vigilance Division of the Food Corporation of India did not conduct any investigation. However, an officer from the North Zone of Food Corporation of India was deputed to conduct an enquiry.

Construction of godowns with World Bank Aid

3103. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of godowns proposed to be constructed with the aid from the World Bank during the next five years and the total expenditure involved thereon; and

(b) the State-wise, number of godowns proposed to be constructed indicating the capcity of each godown?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b). Food Corporation of India and the National Cooperative Development Corporation have negotiated loans from the World Bank/International Development Association for construction of godowns. The Food Corporation of India had originally planned in 1977 to construct godowns of the capacity of 35.75 lakh tonnes. This has been revised due to delays and cost escalation. It is proposed now to construct storage structures of the capacity of 28.55 lakh tonnes at a cost of Rs. 173 crores. Out of this a capacity of 21.60 lakh tonnes is either completed or is under planning and construction. Annexure-I gives the complete list of godowns already completed/identified under this project. New centres for a capacity of 6.95 lakh tonnes are, however, under identification. The revised project content is under discussion with the world Bank.

Under a project taken up by the National Cooperative Development Corporation with the World Bank assistance, a total number of 12,059 rural and marketing godowns with a capacity of 24.194 lakh tonnes is proposed to be built at an estimated cost of Rs. 170.45 crores. A State-wise list of number of godowns along with their capacity proposed under this project is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in library. (*See* No. LT-2778/81).

Chinamuttom Fishing Harbour

3104. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chinamuttom fishing harbour project has been approved by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in its implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b). The project as approved by the Public Investment Board is awaiting investment decision.

Project sanctioned under rural reconstruction to MP during 1980-81 and 1981-82

3105. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) how many projects or schemes have been sanctioned under rural reconstruction to Madhya Pradesh during 1980-81 and 1981-82?

(b) what are the types and nature of work covered under these scheme; and

(c) the amount allocated for this purpose during 1980-81 and 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) The following major schemes or projects have been sanctioned and are under implementation for rural reconstruction in Madhya Pradesh during 1980-81 and 1981-82 :

(i) *Integrated Rural Development Programme* : The programme has been extended to all the block of the State with effecs from 2nd October, 1980.

(ii) *Special Livestock Production Programme* : 15 projects on cross bred calf rearing, 7 projects on poultry production, 1 project on pig production and 4 projects on sheep production have been under implementation in M. P. during 1980-81 and 1981-82.

(iii) *National Rural Employment Pogramme* : This programme is under implementation in all the blocks of the State in 1980-81 and 1981-82.

(iv) *Dorought Prone Areas Programme* : This programme is under implementation in 42 blocks of 6 districts.

(v) *Rural Godowns* : 143 rural godowns of total capacity of 67,700 metric tonnes have been approved.

(b)(i) *Integrated Rural Development Programme* : It aims to raise the incomes of the identified families belonging to target groups, above the poverty line through subsidies linked to institutional credit.

(ii) *Special Livestock Production Programme* : It aims at increasing the incomes of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers through cross bred calf rearing and poultry, piggery and sheep production units.

(iii) *National Rural Employment Programme* : It aims to generate additional gainful

employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons to create durable community assets and also to improve the nutritional status and living standards of the rural poor.

(iv) *Drought prone Areas Programme* : It aim at reducing the severity of drought conditions and developing opportunities for greater production, income and employment in drought prone areas.

(v) *Rural Godowns* : It aims at creating a net-work of rural godowns primarily to take care of storage requirements of agricultural producers particularly small and marginal farmers.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Allocations made during 1980-81 and 1981-82 for various programmes implemented for rural reconstruction in Madhya Pradesh

Programme	1980-81	1981-82
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme . . .	Rs. 2290 lakhs	Rs. 2748 lakh
2. Special Livestock Production Programme . . .	Rs. 52 lakhs	Rs. 50 lakhs
3. National Rural Employment Programme :		
(i) Quantity of foodgrains made available to the State Govt. .	287,958* MTS	11,000 MTs.
(ii) Cash Component released .	Rs. 950.10 lakhs	Rs. 660.00 lakhs
4. Drought Prone Areas Programme	Rs. 581.26 lakhs	Rs. 434.13 lakhs
5. Construction of Rural Godowns	Rs 54.58 lakhs	Nil

*Includes the carry over balance from previous year.

Drinking Water to Jodhpur from Rajasthan Canal

3106. SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to make availble drinking water to Jodhpur from Rajasthan Canal by lift system in order to remove water crisis prevailing in Jodhpur in Rajasthan;

(b) whether there is any scheme of the World Bank to provide drinking water facility in Jodhpur district ;

(c) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Drinking water supply is a State subject and schemes are formulated and implemented by State Governments. Appropriate schemes to augment drinking water supply to Jodhpur town have, therefore, to be formulated by the State Government.

(b) and (c). The World Bank (IDA) has agreed to assist the Rajasthan Water Supply and Sewerage project which includes improvement and extension of water production

and water distribution facilities in Jodhpur.

(d) Does not arise.

Patronising Khadi and Village Industries by States

3107. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which adopted a policy for patronising the Khadi & village industries sector and the small industries sector in the matter of purchases by the State Governments and its undertakings; and

(b) whether under this policy of all purchases of textiles required by Government Departments, Government Undertakings and Statutory bodies have to be made compulsory from the Khadi sector and handloom sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESSHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Gujarat Orissa, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Meghalaya and Mizoram have so far adopted the policy of patronising the products produced in Khadi and village industries sector and the Small Industries Sector in the matter of purchases by their Departments and Undertakings. The State Governments were also requested recently to reserve Khadi and Village Industries items for use in Government Offices, undertakings etc. The response from some more States has been encouraging. The policy in this regard, however, differs from State to State.

Raising of Memorials to Freedom Fighters

3108. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plan for raising of Memorials to the Freedom Fighters/Ex-INA Personnel who died during the freedom struggle in their home States or at the national level in consultation with the various State Governments;

(b) if so, the names of the freedom fighters/martyrs who have been thus honoured along with the names of the places where their Memorials have been raised; and

(c) if not, whether Governments propose to draw up such a plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). A plan has been drawn up to put up a Martyr's Memorial in New Delhi in memory of those patriots who fell in the struggle for freedom during the period from 1857 to 1947.

The Memorial consisting, of all statues depicting a march led by Mahatma Gandhi, for achievement of independence, is being installed at Willingdon Crescent, New Delhi.

Scarcity of Amulspary and other Baby Food in Orissa

3109. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the scarcity of Amulspray and other baby foods given to various Government organisation of Orissa for distribution to babies;

(b) if so, whether Government has a proposal to increase the baby food quota to Orissa during 1981-82; and

(c) the details about the total quantities of different varieties of baby food proposed to be provided to Orissa during the current financial year after enhancement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No such report has been received by Government.

(b) and (c). The Government do not allot any quota of baby food.

Bad effects of pesticides on Humans, Animals and Plants

3110. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the studies made at the Industrial Toxicological Research Centre, Lucknow, the use of certain pesticides in high doses for long produces health hazards to humans, animals and plants;

(b) whether it was also found by the Industrial Toxicological Research Centre that Endosulfan, which is widely used in India as a substitute of DDT, produced adverse effects on the growth of roots and shoots of germinating seeds; and

(c) if so, what action Government are taking to bring these hazards from the use of DDT etc. to the notice of the general public and to discourage the frequent use of such toxic pesticides?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Endosulfan in low dosswas found to inhibit the growth of Bengal Gram (Chana) seedlings and also reduced the elongation of barley coleoptile with the plant auxin indolacetic acid (DA).

(c) Following steps have been taken to make the general public aware of the possible hazards from pesticides.

(i) The Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow, has publish ed popular articles, press notes apart from papers in Scientific Journals.

(ii) Appropriate doses and suitable intervals between pesticidal applications have been determined and they form part of "Package of Practice".

(iii) Pests and diseases against which a pesticide is effective have been established. These details are indicated in the leaf let accompaning every package of insecticides.

(iv) Extension workers are the scientists working in the field advise the farmers on the said use of Pesticides.

(v) Radio and Television programmes are also organised to disseminate the relevant information.

Declaration of Chilka Lake in Orissa as a National Park

3111. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chilka Lake in Orissa has been declared a national park;

(b) whether water pollution and fishing is banned in this area; and

(c) if so, what is being planned to prevent both these rampant illegalities and disregard for the rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) No Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The State Government has been advised to look into the matter.

Sugar Factories of Maharashtra

3112. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest proposal of the Union Government is not to grant any more licence for the establishment of more sugar factories under the co-operative sector in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether this policy of the Government has caused disquietness in Maharashtra industry circles;

(c) if so, whether the Centre's view that sugar-cane could be put to more profitable use and hand the bulk of cane crop need not be delivered for sugar manufacturers only;

(d) if so, what was the Maharashtra Government's objection to this proposal;

(e) whether this proposal has also been criticised by other States;

(f) if so, whether there is any rule about the same; and

(g) if not, the main reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal has been mooted by the Central Government.

(d) to (g). Do not arise.

Grant-in-aid to states for Rural Water Supply Programme

3113. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have recently released some grant-in-aid for the current financial year to various States under the Centrally Sponsored Rural Water Supply Programme; and

(b) if so, the number and names of such States and the amount sanctioned for each State?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement is attached.

Statement

CENTRALLY SPONSORED ACCELERATED RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

Statement showing the amount of grant-in-aid released on ad-hoc basis during the year 1981-82

S. No.	State/U.T.	Amount released (Rupees in Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100
2.	Haryana	100

1	2	3
3.	Karnataka	62
4.	Maharashtra	100
5.	Rajasthan	100
6.	Tamil Nadu	100
	AMOUNT BEING RELEASED	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.50
2.	Assam	230.00
3.	Bihar	482.50
4.	Gujarat	127.00
5.	Haryana	60.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	208.50
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	130.50
8.	Karnataka	64.50
9.	Kerala	171.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	312.00
11.	Maharashtra	129.50
12.	Manipur	52.50
13.	Maghalaya	74.50
14.	Nagaland	50.00
15.	Orissa	141.00
16.	Punjab	76.50
17.	Rajasthan	108.00
18.	Sikkim	19.50
19.	Tamil Nadu	4.50
20.	Tripura	55.50
21.	Uttar Pradesh	500.50
22.	West Bengal	443.50
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.00
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5.75
26.	Pondicherry	5.00

Financial Assistance to Karnataka for Various Schemes

3114. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total amount of financial assistance given to Karnataka Government for various, schemes under the Minister of Agriculture during 1979-1980 and amount earmarked for 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : Under the existing arrangement, Central assistance to State Governments for their Plan programmes is given in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to individual schemes or head of development. The total amount of Central assistance released to Karnataka for its State Plan Programmes, including the schemes in the Agriculture and Allied sectors was of the order of Rs. 98.80 crores for 1979-80 and Rs. 100.61 crores for 1980-81. The total amount of Central assistance allocated to Karnataka for 1981-82 is about Rs. 108.92 crores.

Installations of Sugar Factory In Karnataka

3115. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of district in Karnataka, where the sugar factories in Co-operative Sector or Public Sector have been installed or the sites have been approved for installation in future; and

(b) the estimated sugarcane production of their factory zone in the year of installation and the increase per year thereafter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) Statement-I indicating the districts and locations of sugar factories which have been installed in Cooperative and Public Sector in Karnataka is attached.

Statement-II giving the districts and proposed locations of sugar factories in Karnataka for which licences/letters of intent have been granted in Cooperative and Public Sectors and are in the process of installation, is attached.

(b) The information is not readily available and is being collected. This will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Statement-I

The districts and locations of sugar factories installed in Cooperative and Public Sectors in Karnataka

S.No.	Location with District
I.	*Sugar Factories installed in Cooperative Sector:*
1	Pandavapura, Distt. Mandya
2	Kampli. Distt. Bellary

S-No.	Location with District
3	Sankeshwar, Distt. Belgaum
4	Muguth Khan Hubli, Distt. Belgaum
5	Chikodi, Distt. Belgaum
6	Budihal (Raibag), Distt. Belgaum
7	Gokak, Distt. Belgaum
8	Gauribidanur, Distt. Kolar
9	Bidar, Distt. Bidar
10	Hiriyur, Distt. Chitradurga
11	Doddabathi, Distt. Chitradurga
12	Kollegal, Distt. Mysore
13	Chunchanakatte, K.R. Nagar, Disst. Mysore
II.	*Sugar Factories installed in Public Sector*:
1	Mandya, Distt. Mandya
2	Gangawati, Distt, Raichur

Statement-II

Districts and proposed locations of Sugar Factories for which licences/letters of intent have been granted in Cooperative and Public Sectors in Karnataka and are in the process of installation

S.No.	Proposed location with District	Sector
1	Holenarasipur, Distt. Hassan	Cooperative
2	Haveri, Distt. Dharwar	
3	Mangalore Taluk, Distt. South Kanara	
4	Bhadravati, Distt. Shimoga	— Public Sector

Bacterial Leaf Blight Disease

3117. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether bacterial leaf blight disease has appeared again in Punjab and Haryana and is posing a big threat to rice production; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to meet the situation and check any damage being caused to the various paddy varieties being presently grown?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) Bacterial leaf blight has been observed again in current Kharif season in certain areas of Punjab. There is no Report about any serious infestation from Haryana. The extent of damage to rice production on account of this disease would be known after harvesting.

(b) No chemical control measures against this disease have yet been evolved. A team of agricultutal scientists from Central Government has visited the affected areas and have suggested the following measures:—

(i) Tolerant varieties of Paddy with wider genetic base may be distributed among the farmers of affected districts;

(ii) Early trans-plantation and application of high doses of fertilizers should be avoided.

State Governments of Punjab and Haryana amongst others have been asked to advise the farmers about adoption of suitable agronomic practicies to safeguard against this disease.

Barrages in River Bansdhara

3118. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Barrages constructed or proposed to be constructed within Orissa or Andhra Pradesh in the river Bansdhara;

(b) the total areas of land of both Andhra and Orissa that will be irrigated by the construction of those barrages;

(c) whether it is a fact that thousands of people from Gunpur areas of Orissa and also from the adjacent Andhra areas had been affected by the Bansdhara river flood last year;

(d) if so, whether Government are making every effort for flood control in those areas; and

(e) the details about the measures taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). At present, there is no barrage constructed in Orissa. No proposal for construction of a barrage in Orissa has been received at the Centre so far.

In Andhra Pradesh, a barrage at Gotta is under advance stage of construction. It is expected to provide irrigation benefits to an area of 1,48,228 acres. The Andhra Pradesh Government also have proposals to construct another barrage near Neeradi to provide irrigation to an area of 1,072,80 acres. However, the project report is yet to be finalised by the State Government in consultation with the Orissa Government.

(c) to (e). After the severe floods in Vamsadhara basin in 1980, the Central Government suggested to the Orissa Government that a

Master Plan be prepared for the river development along its adjoining smaller rivers by providing storage reservoirs and soil conservation works. The State Government has informed that some projects have been identified, of which Bonda Pipili, Harabhangi and Badnalla are under execution and Sambiri, Kudama, Lilabadi, Kanujodi reservoir schemes are under investigation. A number of other projects are also being planned for future investigation by the State Government. The State Government has intimated that to protect Gunupur and adjoining areas, steps are being taken to restore the embankment to its former condition and the State Government is reassessing the entire scheme for flood protection of Gunupur town in the light of last year's floods. A flood protection embankment to protect Vikrampur on the opposite side of river has been approved for execution by the State Government.

Plantation in Command Area

3119. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken up the performance of plantation in the command areas;

(b) if so, whether such plantation programme is going to be taken up in the Command Areas of Orissa;

(c) what are the other development measure proposed to be started in the command areas of various States; and

(d) the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the States and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Loan from International Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources

3120. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI) has obtained a grant from the International Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources in Rome; and

(b) if so, the amount received therefrom and how the amount is proposed to be utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod has received a grant from the International Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources.

(b) The gross amount of the grant is U.S. Dollars 50,000 out of which U.S. Dollars 45,000 have already been received by the Institute and the balance of 5,000 dollars will be released on settlement of the advance.

Two scientists of the Institute have been deputed to pacific ocean islands on an expedition to (1) Papua, New Guinea (2) Solomon Islands, (3) Fiji, (4) Samoa (American Samoa and Western Samoa), (5) Tonga and (6) Tahiti for collection of coconut Genetic material for testing their reaction to the root (wilt) disease in Kerala. The initial material will be grown in isolation in the off-shore quarantine station in Andamans. The sub-samples from there will be tested against root

(wilt) disease and also evaluated for their important and economic attributes.

The grant is proposed to be utilised as under:—

	U.S. Dollars
1. Travel cost and per diem of Scientists	16,400
2. Cost of coconuts and air freight charges etc.	30,000
3. Films, packing material etc.	1,500
4. Insurance, Local help, petrol, oil Lubricants etc.	2, 100
Total:	50,000

The two scientists left India on 9th August, 1981 on a tour of 48 days for collection of germ-plasm.

Cultivation for Sandal Wood

3121. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area under cultivation for Sandal Wood in the country;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to promote more areas for Sandal Wood cultivation;

(c) whether sandal wood is being exported to foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the quantity and the names of importing countries and prices thereof and the steps taken to boost the exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the States and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

पटना में गन्दी बस्तियां

3122. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना की गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार राज्य सरकार को सरकार द्वारा अनुदान के रूप में यदि वर्ष भारी धनराशि दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1978–79, 1979–80 और 1980–81 के दौरान बिहार सरकार को दी गई ऐसी राशियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा यह राशि किस प्रकार से खर्च की गई थी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) गन्दी बस्ती उन्मूलन/सुधार योजना राज्य क्षेत्र में है । भारत सरकार, राज्य सरकारों को समेकित ऋणों और समेकित अनुदानों के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता देती है । किसी विशेष शहर में गन्दी बस्ती उन्मूलन/सुधार योजना के लिए निधियों का नियतन करना राज्य सरकार का काम है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Training of Rural Youth

3123. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has sponsored any programme of rural Youth training ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the details regarding the assistance given year-wise for the programme to voluntary agencies, state-wise during last two years ;

(d) the names and addresses of the voluntary agencies to which the assistance was given ;

(e) whether Government are satisfied with the performance ; and

(f) if so, the steps are being taken for the expansion of this programme throughout the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The statement (I) is enclosed.

(c) and (d). Assistance to voluntary agencies has been provided only for strengthening of training infrastructure. Details of items are given in the statement (II) which is also enclosed.

(e) and (f) : It is too early to assess the impact of the programme which is being continuously monitored and concurrently evaluated. As per the reports received till date, 1,46,696 rural youth have been trained under the programme, of whom 43,860 youth have become self-employed. 85,361 youth were under-going training at the end of March, 1981. The programme already covers the entire country.

Statement - I

The National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) was inititated w.e.f. 15th August, 1979 with the principal objective of removal of unemployment among Youth. The main thrust of the scheme is on equipping rural youth with necessary skills and technology to enable them to take to vocations of self-employment. Initially, it was proposed to train about 2 lakh rural youth every year in various skills both in IRD and non-IRD areas. At that time the funds for IRD areas were being taken from the normal IRD allocations and separate funds were being provided for non-IRD areas. With the extension of the IRD programme to cover all the blocks in the country, the distinction between IRD and non-IRD areas has ceased to exist. In effect, therefore, TRYSEM now becomes an integral part of the IRD programme and consitutes that part of it, which concerns the training of rural youth between ages 18-35 for self-employment avocations.

As a first step in the implementation of the scheme, a base line survey is conducted in the blocks with the objective of identifying the families of the target group living below the poverty line. The survey is intended to throw up data about the present level of income, occupational patterns and the potential for subisdiary occupations to augment the income of the identified families so as to bring them above the poverty line.

The selection of beneficiaries under TRYSEM is based on the income criteria. The priority in slections accorded to the poorest families in conformity with the Antyodaya approach. Only one beneficiary is taken from each family, preference being given to those who show aptitutde for innovative and entrepreneurial activity. Priority categories are women, scheduled castes, sheduled tribes, ex-servicemen and persons who have attended the 9-month course under NAEP (National Adult Education Programme).

The strategy for training of the youth is that all modes of training are accepted. Apart from the institutional training, training is also given through local servicing and industrial units, master-craftsmen, artisans and skilled workers.

During the period training, the following financial assistance is permissible. :

(a) *Stipend to trainee*

(i) Stipend upto Rs. 100/- per trainee per month.

(ii) In case the training is conducted in the village of the trainee the rate of stipend is upto Rs. 50/- both in case of institution as well as master-craftsmen.

(iii) In case the training is held outside a trainee's village and accommodation is not provided to him by the training institution/ master-craftsman free of cost, the rate of stipend is upto Rs. 125/- per month. In such cases, the rate of daily stipend for courses of duration less than a month is upto Rs. 5/- per trainee instead of Rs. 4/- as at present.

(b) Training expenses upto Rs. 50/- per trainee per month are given to the trainer.

(c) A reward of Rs. 50/- per trainee per course, only in the case of individual master-craftsmen trainers.

(d) A sum of Rs. 25/- per trainee per month for raw materials, subject to maximum limit of Rs. 200/- per course.

(e) A tool kit costing not more than Rs. 250/- is provided to deserving trainees.

During the course of training the trainees are helped to prepare project reports, which are converted into bankable schemes. They are helped to secure bank loans and subsidies. Subsidies throughout the country are on the IRD pattern and have a maximum limit of Rs. 3,000/- per trainee. The expenditure on all these items is to be met out of the IRDP budget. The entire expenditture on the scheme is shared on 50:50 basis by the Centre and the States.

Another component of the TRYSEM scheme is its provision for strengthening of existing training infrastructure. The scheme permits such strengthening in the shape of construction of hostels and dormitories, class-room and workshop accommodiation, training equipment and aids etc. For this purpose, a separate provision under TRYSEM scheme has been made.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the budget provison for the scheme as approved is Rs. 5.00 crores. This covers only the expenditure on strengthening of training infrastructure, which is separately budgetted for.

Statement-II

Assistance given to Voluntary agencies during last two-years—State-wise and year-wise.

State	Name and Address of the Voluntary agencies	Assistancee given (Rupees)
1	2	3
	1979-80	
Andhra Pradesh	(i) Bhagavatulla Chritable Trust, Orugativari Street Yellamanchilli-531055—A.P.	37,500

1	2	3
	(ii) Appropriate Reconstruction Training and Information Centre, Seshagiri Rao Street, Maruthi Nagar, Vijaya Wada—520024-A.P.	
	1980-81	
(a) Andhra Pradesh	(i) Society for Development of Rural Sericulture Industry Tirupati.	7,500
	(ii) Sri Venkata Subba Reddy Memorial Industrial Training Institute, Thamballapalle XVI-612, Gandhi Road, Madanapolli, Chittor Distt. Andrha Pradesh.	87,500
(b) Karnataka	(i) Karnataka Adult Educational Council, Shivasguda, Mandya .	15,000
	(ii) Mahila Vidya Peeth, Kengiri .	5,875
	(iii) Sarvodaya Centre, Viswaneedam .	8,250
	(iv) Karnataka Adult Educational Council, Navilgere, Ullarkankada .	15,000
(c) Punjab	(i) Mahila Mandal Rupnagar .	36,225
	(ii) All India Women Conference, Sharif Pura Chowk, G.T. Road. .	48,500
(d) Rajasthan	(i) Rajasthan Vidya Peeth Janata College P.O. Dabok Distt. Udiapur .	36,000
	(ii) Social Work and Research Centre, Tilonia-305812 Madan Ganj, Ajmer.	27,500
(e) Pondicherry	(i) Savithri Devi Cheddilal Bakery Kamaraj Salai, Pondicherry .	600
	(ii) Sengazhuneeraman Nalenna Madhar Sangam 8/8 Onipukara Street Arian Kuppam, Pondicherry .	2,000
	(iii) Punitharathi Madar Sangam, Ramakrishna Nagar, ARIANKUPPAM .	2,000
	(iv) Anbarari Madar Sangam Eswaran, koil St. Ovlgamit, Pondicheery	2,000

Construction of houses for the Ministers

3124. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of houses of moderate size to provide accommodation to the Central Minister ; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b) . The question of the phased replacement of the old bungalows some of which are in the occupation of Ministers, has been engaging the attention of Government.

No definite time limit can be given as many factors have to be considered before a final decision is arrived at.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में मौतें

3125. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कितने कर्मचारियों की मृत्यु हुई, ऐसे कर्मचारियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा वे किस पद पर काम कर रहे थे;

(ख) मृतकों के ऐसे आश्रितों की संख्या क्या है, जिन्हें रोजगार तथा दातव्य निधि से वित्तीय सहायता भी उपलब्ध कराई गई थी, प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी राशि दी गई तथा ऐसे आश्रितों की संख्या क्या हैं जिन्हें रोजगार तथा वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गई है; और

(ग) इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि मृत्यु के प्रत्येक मामले में आश्रितों को रोजगार तथा दातत्व निधि से सहायता प्राप्त हो, सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Payment of House rent allowance in DDA

3126. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority and the Slum Department are paying house rent allowance at the rate of 25 per cent and 15 per cent respectively ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for adopting dual policy in the same Organisation in regard to payment of house rent allowance and the action taken to do away with this disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The DDA have informed that according to the terms and conditions of transfer of the Slum Department from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to them w.e.f. 15-5-80 the Slum Department has to remain as a separate unit under the administrative control of the DDA. Accordingly the allowances at the rates admissible to the employees of the MCD are being paid to the officials of the Slum Department.

However, a representation made by the employees of the Slum Department to remove the disparities is under their examination.

T.A., D.A. and telephone bills of staff working in Khadi Bhandar during 1-4-79 to 30-6-81

3127. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of T.A., D.A. and telephone bills for the staff working in Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi during the period from 1-4-79 to 30-6-81 ; and

(b) the amount of STD bills paid for the said period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) Amounts of Rs. 42,152.77 and Rs. 96,168.45 have been paid by the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi on T.A., D.A. and telephone bills of the staff respectively during the period 1-4-1979 to 30-6-1981.

(b) No separate S.T.D. buills have been received.

नई दिल्ली के डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्र में पानी की सप्लाई

3128. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) नई दिल्ली के डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्र के ब्लाकों में नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा प्रतिदिन तथा सांय कितनी देर तक पानी की सप्लाई की जाती है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि डी० आई० जेड० के 'क' ब्लाक में प्रातः 6 बजे से प्रातः 7.30 बजे तक पानी केवल 1½ घण्टे ही पानी की सप्लाई की जाती है जिस के फलस्वरूप वहां के निवासियों के लिए स्नान करना भी सम्भव नहीं है, और यदि हां, तो इस क्षेत्र में पानी की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका, केन्द्रीय लोक विर्माण विभाग द्वारा अनुरक्षित भूमिगत टैंकों को प्रातः 4 बजे से 10 बजे प्रातः तक और सांय 4 बजे से 10 बजे रात्रि तक शुद्ध जल सप्लाई करती हैं।

(ख) यह सत्य है कि डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्र के 'क' पाकेट में पानी प्रातः 6 बजे से 7.30 बजे तक प्रातः तक केवल डेढ़ घन्टे ही उपलब्ध होता है, परन्तु शाम को भी इतने ही समय के लिए पानी की सप्लाई की जाती है। नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका से प्राप्त पानी सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र में बराबर वितरित किया जाता है और पानी की समस्त उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए "क" पाकेट के लिए यह सप्लाई पर्याप्त समझी जाती है।

Sprinkle Irrigation in Hill States

3129. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the prospects of "SPRINKLE" irrigation in hill States/ region where flow irrigation is not possible ;

(b) if so ,whether Government have adopted it as one of the alternatives for irrigation hill in regions/ States ; and

(c) if so, the amount allocated for this purpose and the projects/ scheme taken up in each hill State

region of the country in Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The use of sprinkle irrigation is generally economical and cost effective in the areas where the soils are light, the land is undulating and availability of water is scarce and costly. It is being adopted wherever feasible. About. 2 lakh ha. is at present being irrigated through the use of sprinklers in the country.

(c) Sprinkler irrigation has been adopted particularly for food crops in the States of Haryana and Punjab under their minor irrigation programm where subsidies to the extent of 25% are provided by the State Governments. The amount provided for the Sixth Plan (1980-85) by these States is Rs. 201 lakhs and 89 lakh respectively.

Vacant posts of Copy Holders in Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi

3130. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some vacancies of Copy-holders are lying vacant in the Government of India Press, Minto Road for a long time ;

(b) if so, give the category wise details *i.e.* how many of them are of unreserved and how many of them are of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(c) the reasons why these posts have not been filled up in time and what is the latest position of the case ; and

(d) is it not against the Government policy to increase unemployment in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) There are only two regular vacancies in the post of Copy Holders which occured in May and August, 1981. In addition, 4 Copy Holders are holding higher posts on *ad hoc* basis. Pending a decision on their regularisation in the higher posts, the four posts have been left un-filled.

(b) Un-reserved—1,

Reserved (Scheduled Caste)-1

(c) The General Manager is taking action to fill up the two vacancies.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (c).

Survey of Wadge Bank for Fishing Resources

3131. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wage Bank in the Araiban Sea, off the cost of Kerala and Sri Lanka has been fully surveyed for its fisheries resources ;

(b) what are the varieties of fish found in abundance in Wadge Bank ; and

(c) whether Government have any scheme in hand to exploit the fisheries resources of Wadge Bank and if sc, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) Survey of the demersal fisheries of about 50% area of Wadge Bank has been carried out.

Besides, acoustic survey for the pelagic and mid-water resources in the area has also been conducted. Further survey is carried out according to the annual programme.

(b) As a result of surveys conducted so far, the area is indicated to be potentially rich in fish consisting of perches, species of carangids, Ribbon fish, species of Chirocentrus, shark and skate, rays, catfish, deep sea lobster and prawns.

(c) Entrepreneurs are encouraged to acquire large vessel under the scheme of acquisition of vessels on soft terms through the Shipping Development Fund Committee. Such of those entrepreneurs who acquire boats will be able to deploy their large vessels in Wadge Bank also.

Menace by stray cattle

2132. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the estimated number of stray cattle in India in 1980-81 ;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to prevent the menace to cultivation posed by stray cattle and if so, details of the scheme ; and

(c) what is the estimated loss in cultivation by stray cattle ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) No survey of stray cattle has been undertaken.

(b) A centrally Sponsored Scheme "Gosadan Scheme" under the Central Council of Gosamvardhan was introduced by the Government of India under which wild and stray cattle are to be rounded up by the State Governments. This has not been continued during the Sixth Plan. Ministry of Agriculture is maintaining a Cattle Catching Squad in the Directorate of Extension for providing assistance to State Governments to prevent destruction of agricultural crops by rounding up wild and stray cattle and for the disposal of unclaimed productive animals for breeding purposes.

Stray Cattle are rounded upmostly by local bodies. On special requests the Central Cattle Catching squad helps the Local Bodies in rounding up Wild and Stray cattle. The productive cattle are auctioned or are given to cattle breeders and the unprodutive cattle are sent to Gosadans. In a few States, special cattle catching squads have been set up by the Animal Husbandry Departments for rounding up wild and stray cattle.

(c) As the total number of such cattle has not been surveyed, the estimated loss in cultivation can not be assessed.

Per capita Consumption of Meat, Egg., Fish Etc.

3133. SHRI A. NEELA LOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the percapita consumption in 1980 of (1) Meat (2) Eggs (3) Fish (4) Vegetable (5) Leafy Vegetables (6) Fruits; and

(b) what are the percentages of increase or decrease in per capital consumption, if any , of each of the above items from 1970.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) . (a) and (b) : For 1980, estimates of per capita consumption of these itms are not yet available. However, available information for earlier years is given in the enclosed Statements (I & II).

Statement I

Per capita per day consumption of flesh foods, leafy and other vegetables and fruits.

(In grams)

Sl. No.	State	Year of Survey	Total Flesh Foods (Fish, Meat & Eggs)	Leafy Vege-tables	Other Vege-tables	Roots and Tubers	Fruits
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Haryana . .	1974—76	6	29	26	46	1
2.	Himachal Pradesh.	1974-75	1	22	56	68	8
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	1978-79	5	51	62	39	9
4.	Madhya Pradesh .	1973—78 of FNB and 1978 of NIN	1	12	49	26	2
5.	Punjab . .	1974—77	10	50	34	70	1
6.	Rajasthan . .	1978-79	1	14	15	8	..
7.	Sikkim . .	1978	10	51	84	33	2
8.	Tripura . .	1978	13	12	82	43	1
9.	Uttar Pradesh .	1974—77 of FNB and 1978 of NIN	3	8	40	60	5

NOTE :— Information has been compiled by the Food & Nutrition Board of the Department of Food on the basis of surveys conducted by them in certain States.

FNB : Food and Nutrition Board.

NIN : National Institute of Nutrition.

Statement II

All-India estimated per capita per day availability of flesh foods, leafy and other vegetables and fruits.

Sl. No.	Commodity	Estimated Per Capita Per Day Availability in grms. during the years	
		1974	1978
1	2	3	4
1.	Total Flesh Foods (Fish, Meat & Eggs)	14.6	15.4
2.	Leafy Vegetables	38.0	38.0
3.	Other Vegetables		
4.	Roots and Tubers	52.3	58.1
5.	Fruits	55.9	51.5

NOTE :—The information has been compiled by the Food and Nutrition Board of the Department of Food.

Nutritive value of Cow, Buffalo and Goat Milk

3134. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are comparative nutritive values of Indian Milk, category-wise as cows milk, buffalo milk and goat milk; what are the respective percentages of fat content in each such variety; and

(b) what was the per capita consumption of milk in 1980 in each of the States as compared to 1970 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Comparative values of Indian cow, buffalo and goat milk, including fat percentages, are given in Statement.

(b) Such State-wise figures are not available.

Statement

Nutritive value of Cow, Buffalo and Goat Milk (percentages)

	Nutrients	Name of the Species		
		Cow	Buffalo	Goat
	1	2	3	4
(1)	Water	8.75	81.0	86.8
(2)	Fat	4.1	8.8	4.5
(3)	Proteins	3.2	4.3	3.3

1	2	3	4
(4) Carbohydrates	4.4	5.0	4.6
(5) Minerals (Ash)	0.8	0.8	0.8
(6) Energy (Kcal) per 100 gram. . .	67	117	72

All the 3 varieties of milk have also variable contents of vitamins, *e.g.* A. & C. Cow's milk also contains 6 ug of carotene/100 gm.

SOURCE : 'NUTRITIVE VALUE OF INDIAN FOOD' by C. Gopalan, B. V. Ramasastri and S. C. Balasubramanian.

National Institute of Nutrition, Indian Council of Medical Research, Hyderabad (India) (1974).

यमुनापार क्षेत्र में ; उचित दर दुकानों के लिए रेपसीड और पॉम आयल देना

3135. **श्री मनो राम बागड़ी :** क्या **नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 5 अगस्त, 1981 के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की सच्चाई क्या है कि यमुनापार कालोनियों में राशन की दुकानों पर रेपसीड और पॉम आयल की केवल 20 प्रतिशत मात्रा ही राशन कार्डों पर दी जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा सरकार इस मामले में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के उप मंत्री (श्री ब्रजमोहन महन्ती) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली विनिर्दिष्ट (वितरण विनियमन). आदेश, 1981 के उपबन्धों और उसके तहत समय-समय पर जारी किये गये निदेशों के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आवंटित की जाने वाली परिष्कृत रेपसीड तेल और आर० बी० डी० ताड़ के तेल की सम्पूर्ण मात्रा सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को निर्धारित मात्रा में राशन कार्डों पर वितरित की जाती है । इन तेलों का उचित वितरण सुनिश्चित करने और उसमें हो सकने वाले कदाचारों को रोकने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये हैं :—

(i) आयातित तेलों के वितरण में थोक विक्रेताओं और ग्रुप लीडरों की पिछली प्रणाली को समाप्त कर दिया गया है, और उचित दर की दुकानों को थोक में इसका वितरण करने का कार्य सुपर बाजार, केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डार और दिल्ली थोक उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डार, नई दिल्ली को सौंप दिया गया है;

(ii) उचित दर की दुकानों को आवश्यक निर्देश दिये गये हैं कि वे आयातित खाद्य तेलों की सप्लाई के लिए अलग से कैशमीमो जारी करें और खाद्य कार्डधारियों से इस बात के प्रमाणस्वरूप पावती प्राप्त करें कि उन्हें उक्त सप्लाई प्राप्त हो गयी है;

(iii) प्रत्येक खाद्य कार्ड पर प्रतिमास दी जाने वाली आयातित खाद्य तेलों की मात्रा 4 कि० ग्राम निर्धारित की गयी है जो पहले की तरह प्रतिमास एक किश्त में न दी जाकर दो समान किश्तों में दी जाएगी;

(iv) वितरण किये जाने से पहले आयातित खाद्य तेलों के टीन क्षेत्रीय निरीक्षक द्वारा काट कर खोले जाते हैं;

(v) खाद्य तेलों के वितरण पर दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा पुलिस अधिकारियों की सहायता से निरन्तर निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

इतने बड़े पैमाने के कार्य में, हालांकि व्यापारियों के एक वर्ग के कदाचारों के फलस्वरूप तेल की कुछ मात्रा अनधिकृत माध्यमों तक पहुंचने की संभावना से पूरी तरह इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है, तथापि, दिल्ली प्रशासन से कहा गया है कि वे इस बारे में पूरी-पूरी निगरानी रखें।

Faulty D.D.A. Flats

3136. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the faulty construction of DDA Flats in Delhi necessitating renovation of the premises at exorbitant rates ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government of India to put a stop to such malpractices obtaining in the DDA ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORRS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The DDA has reported that flats are constructed in accordance with the approved drawings and C.P.W.D. specifications and that, minor defects, if any, which are pointed out by the allottees at the time of handing over the flats are rectified without any extra cost to the allottees.

(b) Does not arise.

चीनी की खुली बिक्री की दर

3137. **श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने चीनी की खुली बिक्री की दर 590 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी पर कोई मूल्य नियंत्रण न होने के कारण इसे जिस दर पर बेचा जाना है उसे निर्धारित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Eviction of Tribals for Simlipal Forest Division, Orissa

3138. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total nnmber of tribals going to be displaced by the implementation of the eviction order given by the Orissa Forest Development Corporation to the Schedueled Tribes living in and around Athordeuli cave temple of Simlipal Forest Division of Orissa ;

(b) the total number of villages affected by the implementation of the above decision ; and

(b) what specific arrangement is proposed to be made to rehabilitate them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA

KUMARI) : (a) There is no Corporation known as the "Orissa Forest Development Corporation". There is, however, an "Orissa Forest Corporatton Ltd." The Orissa Fore Corporation Ltd., has not served any eviction notice to Scheduled Tribes living in and around Athordeuli cave temple area.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

News Item Captioned Goose Cooked

3139. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item titled 'Goose cooked' in Blitz of 27 September, 1980 ;

(b) if so, the details of the case and the amount still outstanding against the correspondent ;

(c) whether the correspondent is accredited and represents a widely circulated daily of Agra, if so, has the Government taken up the matter with the proprietor of the news paper as well as with the Ministry of I and B who grant accreditation so as to recover the outstanding payments quickly; and

(d) whether Government will take quick action for recovering the entire dues from the press correspondent and how soon it will be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri K.C. Nigam, Press Correspondent of Amar Ujala was allotted suite No. 407, Asia House. At that time Shri R.K. Bhatnagar of P.I.B. had stood surety for payment of rental dues . The Allotment of suite No. 407, Asia House was called due to unaurhorised occupation. On his failure to vacate 407, Asia House, eviction action was taken and he was ultimately evicted on 9-5-78. A sum of Rs. 35, 108·42 became due from him on that account.

(c) The allottee is personally responsible for payment of the dues.

(d) Action for realisation of dues of Rs. 35,108·42 was taken under the P.P. Act, 1971 direct against the principal debtor and as a result thereof payment of Rs. 18,000/- has so far been realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,108·42 for which cases are already in process in the court of Estate Officer. The proceedings are quasi-judicial in nature.

Edible Oils to persons below Poverty line

3141. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state what steps are being contemplated by the Government to furnish edible oils to the population living below poverty line ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : Under the Public Distribution System which has been in operation in the country, imported edible oils are already being allocated by the Centre Government to the States/Union Territoties for issue to the consumers, including those belonging to weaker sections of the society. These oils are being issued through fair-price shops at reasonable prices, which are much below the market prices of edible oils.

Quota for 'Elaichi' and 'Lavang'

3142. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that every year quota of 'Elaichi' and 'Lavang'

are allotted to each State to meet their requirement ;

(b) if so, what was the quota of allotment of the said commodities for Orissa during the year 1981-82 ;

(c) the applicants from Orissa to avail of the quota of allotment for 1981-82 ; and

(d) who in Orissa really received the quota during the said period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

GUIDELINES REGARDING RELEASE OF POOL FERTILIZERS TO PRIVATE SECTOR

3143. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have laid down any policy for the guidance of the State Government to be practised and the terms and conditions to be imposed in the matter of relase of pool fertilizers to the private sector ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b). The feriliser requirements of the country are met out of the indigenous production and imports. The indigenous production is distributed by the manufacturers through their distribution networks, which include both institutional channeels and private dealers, in accordance with Supply Plan drawn and notified by the Government under the Essential Commodities Act. Normally, the manufactuers offer considerable quantities to the institutional agencies.

As regards imported fertilisers, the potassic fertilizers are distributed by Indian Potash Ltd., a Joint Sector Undertaking, through their distribution net work which also includes institutional agencies and private trade. The non-potassic fertilisers are allotted to the State Governments. Out of this allotted quantity, they reallot the quantity supplied by Food Corporation of India. The State Government are free to reallot to the institutional agencies or private trade keeping in view the situation prevailing in the State . However, in reallotting fertilisers to private dealers, the State Governments have been requested to ensure that no such reallotments are made to the dealers who have been found guilty of any malpractice under the Feritliser (Control) Order. The State Governments have been advised that while reallotting imported non-potassic fertilisers to private dealers, preference should be given to Agro Service Centres, Unemployed Agricultural Graduates and other educated unemployed persons living in villages, for whom specific quotas are to be reserved.

It has been decided that where as the existing system of distribution by the Food Corporation of India and the Indian Potash Limited would continue, the other agencies distributing imported fertilisers would offer a fixed percentage (to be determined by the Central Government for each State) to the Cooperativet and if the offered quantities are not lifted within 30 days, the agencies concerned will be free to distribute them through other channels.

As regards the terms and conditions for release of pool fertilisers, all the reallottees of the State Governments get Cash rebate or Credit for 55 days from the date of delivery. However, the distribution margin available to

private trade is less than that available to the institutional agencies.

विमान में लगी आग को बुझाने की तकनीकों में प्रशिक्षण

3144. **श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कृषि विमानन निदेशालय के 'बसन्त' विमान को जून, 1980 में सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डे पर आग लग गई थी और उसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को 70 लाख रूपये की हानि हुई; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वहां पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को अग्नि शमन तकनीकों में प्रशिक्षण देने का विचार है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) जी हां । पांच लाख रुपये की क्षति का अनुमान लगाया है ।

(ख) विमानों के रख-रखाव तथा संचालन कार्य में सक्रिय रूप से लगे तकनीकी कर्मचारी आग से बचाव करने, ज्वलनशील सामग्री को संभाल करने तथा मामूली आग का प्रारम्भिक नियंत्रण करने में पर्याप्त रूप से दक्ष होते हैं ?

Survey of Slums

3145. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMED : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have got conducted any survey of slum areas and of slum dwellers in the country and if so, what is the total area and total population of slum area (State-wise) ;

(b) whether any plan has been worked out to reduce the slum area and slum population by shifting the population to areas fit for human habitation with all amenities under slum improvement scheme and also for affording relief to remaining slum dwellers not being shifted to the places or areas not being converted into a good residential place; by developing the area; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor and whether Government propose to conduct such survey now ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No survey of slum areas and of slum dwellers in the country as a whole has been conducted. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, it has been estimated that nearly of-fifth of the urban population constituted the slum population.

(b) and (c). The schemes of Slum Clearance/Improvement and Environmental of Urban Slums are in the State Sector and are implemented by the State Governments out of their Annual Plan allocation for these schemes. Instead of attempting a massive relocation of slums, greater emphasis would be on environmental improvement of slums, with a total allocation of Rs. 151.45 crores in the Sixth Plan. This scheme seeks to provide basic amenities and facilities to about 10 million persons in slum areas, by March, 1985. In addition, the Sixth Plan proposes to take up sites and services schemes with an allocation of about Rs. 4.85 crores with a target of about 16.2 lakhs units to be constructed.

Implementation of Programme in Budaun District Of U.P. under IRD Scheme

3146. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the programmes implemented in Badaun district of Uttar Pradesh under the Integrated Rural Development Scheme so far ;

(b) the amount allocated and expenditure incurred under the scheme during the period, 1 April, 1978 to 31 August, 1981, year-wise; and

(c) the amount to be allocated during the next two financial years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) The programmes implemented in Badaun district of Uttar Pradesh under the integrated rural development scheme relate to agriculture, minor irrigation, milch animals, goat rearing, piggery development and tertiary sectors.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The outlay for integrated rural development programme in Budaun district of Uttar Pradesh will be Rs. 144 lakhs during each of the financial years of 1982-83 and 1983-84.

Statement

Allocation and expenditure incurred under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in Budaun District of Uttar Pradesh

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	amount allocated	expenditure incurred
1978-79 . . .	32.80	N.A.
1979-80 . . .	54.20	34.77
1980-81 . . .	90.00	92.55
1981-82 . . .	108.00	2.70*

*Upto July, 1981.

News item captioned "Tractors going out of farmers reach"

3147. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in the "Indian Express" dated August, 11, 1981 captioned as "Tractors going out of farmers reach";

(b) if so, what are the main points thereof; and

(c) the reactions of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONS-

TRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b). The attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Tractors going out of farmers reach" published in the *Indian Express* dated August 11, 1981.

The main points of the news-item are as under :—

(i) The price of all makes of tractors have increased by nearly 40%during the past three years. Increase in prices of various brands of tractors have been mentioned.

(ii) This abnormal price rise has inhibited the farmers from purchasing more tractors and they have to hire them for their use.

(iii) The fault in this behalf rests with the Government which, according to farm experts, has done precious little to promote use of tractors.

(iv) Nearly 35 to 40% of the cost of tractor is mopped up by the Government by way of direct or indirect taxes.

Certain facts regarding size of land holdings in the country and the extent of energy requirements for farming in India, and elsewhere, have been mentioned.

(c) It is true that the prices of various brands of tractors have registered an average increase of 21% to 42% from April, 1978 to April, 1981, on account of higher cost of raw materials, components, electricity, and increase in wages. However, this has not inhibited the farmers from purchasing the tractors as would be evident from the figures of production which has gone up from 51728 tractors in 1978-79 to 69500 tractors in 1981-82, an increase of about35%. The incidence of excise, direct and indirect taxes is about 33% an ex-factory prices. However, the Government has taken the following measures to bring down tractor prices :—

1. Tractors upto 12 Drawbar horse power are exempt from excise duty.

2. Tyres, tubes and batteries, used as original equipment in the production of tractors have been exempted from excise duty.

Allocation of foodgrains to States

3148. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details regarding the policy while distributing foodgrains and sugar to various States in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government allocates monthly quota of wheat, rice and sugar etc. to the various State Governments ;

(c) the quantity of foodgrains and other commodities supplied by Government of India to the State Governments during the period from January to July this year as against their demand for the said period; and

(d) the action taken by Government to bring about improvement in the supply to the State Governments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA

KUMARI) : (a) Allotment of foodgrains to various States/Union Territories are made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, market availability and other relevant factors. In so far as sugar is concerned, under the present policy of partial control on sugar with dual price mechanism, 65% of the total production of the factories is procured by the Government as levy at controlled prices and allocated to the State Governments for distribution through fair price shops/ration shops under the public distribution system in force in each State.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Statement showing the demand, allotment and supplies of foodgrains is attached (Annexure-I). As regards levy sugar, quota aggregating 2·71 lakhs tonnes are allocated to the State Governments every month. A statement showing the State-wise break-up of these quotas is attached (Annexure-II).

Ministry of Civil Supplies makes allocation of imported edible oils to various States/Union Territories on a realistic assessment of their requirement based on population, demand, consumption pattern, availability of indigenous edible oils within the State and other relevant factors including the pace of lifting of allocations made earlier. Following quantities of edible oils have been lifted by various States/Union Territories from State Trading Corporation of India Limited during the period January to July, 1981 :—

(In metric tonnes)

1981	
January . . .	22258
February . . .	23115
March . . .	27414
April . .	33257
May . . .	25012
June . . .	33157
July . . .	41863

(d) With a view to meeting requirement of foodgrains and sugar for Public Distribution System etc. in various States, monthly releases are made in time and sufficient quantities are being moved from surplus to deficit areas.

Statement—1

Requirement of foodgrains by each State and quantity supplied to each State during January—July, 1981.

(In '000 tonnes)

State/Union Territory	Foodgrains		
	Demand	Allotment	Supplies
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	495·20	406·70	300·3
Assam	630·85	421·0	260·9

1	2	3	4
Bihar	1031.0	730.0	306.8
Gujarat	490.50	215.50	216.90
Haryana	254.62	90.75	50.4
Himachal Pradesh	82.03	126.0	34.1
J. & K.	238.72	127.54	121.7
Karnataka	461.50	275.0	269.0
Kerala	1085.0	1001.0	650.7
Madhya Pradesh	1049.05	751.0	285.0
Maharashtra	1267.65	1045.30	800.1
Manipur	64.40	47.50	18.2
Meghalaya	66.60	56.00	41.5
Nagaland	45.0	38.50	25.9
Orissa	345.58	89.20	85.9
Punjab	324.20	161.80	117.0
Rajasthan	700.0	185.22	94.1
Sikkim	25.85	25.85	22.3
Tamil Nadu	766.0	555.0	406.1
Tripura	75.50	50.50	32.7
Uttar Pradesh	1680.0	1055.3	530.5
West Bengal	2228.0	1847.54	1027.4
Andaman & Nicobar	10.0	10.0	5.2
Arunachal Pradesh	25.65	24.65	17.6
Chandigarh	26.6	16.7	11.6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.31	0.32	Neg.
Delhi	737.35	553.0	471.0
Goa, Daman and Diu	50.34	44.64	40.1
Pondicherry	7.45	5.89	2.1
Mizoram	58.50	51.44	22.5

Statement—II

State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas ensuring per capita availability of 425 grams on the basis of projected population as on 1-4-1978.

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Projected population as on 1-4-78 (absolute)	Quota ensuring per capita availability of 425 grams (Tonnes)	States whose per capita availability out of existing quota is higher than 425 grams.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49136000	20882	..
2.	Assam	17742000	7541	..
3.	Mizoram	403000	171	..
4.	Bihar	63362000	26929	..
5.	Gujarat	31414000	14031	Gujarat 447 Grams.
6.	Haryana	11566000	4916	..
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3736000	1588	..
8.	J. & K.	5294000	2250	..
9.	Kerala	24694000	10495	..
10.	Madhya Pradesh	48999000	20825	..
11.	Maharashtra	58219000	24743	..
12.	Karnataka.	33447000	14215	..
13.	Nagaland	570000	340	Nagaland 521 grams.
14.	Orissa	25231000	10723	..
15.	Punjab	15444000	6564	..
16.	Rajasthan	30017000	12757	..
17.	Tamil Nadu	46549000	19783	..
18.	Uttar Pradesh	98262000	41761	..
19.	West Bengal	51752000	21994	..

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Andaman and Nicobar .	132218	190	Andaman & Nicobar 1439 gms.
21.	Chandigarh . . .	293380	243	Chandigarh 829 gms.
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli .	85054	36	..
23.	Delhi	5439000	5304	Delhi 975 gms.
24.	Goa Daman and Diu. .	983351	470	Goa, Daman & Diu 478 gms.
25.	Lakshdweep . . .	36791	65	Lakshdweep 1757 gms.
26.	Manipur	1232000	524	..
27.	Meghalaya . . .	1160000	493	..
28.	Arunachal Pradesh . .	536421	228	..
29.	Pondicherry . . .	540581	230	..
30.	Tripura	1785000	759	..
31.	Sikkim	253000	107.5	..
TOTAL	. . . . .	628313796	271157.5	..

चीनी का उत्पादन

3149. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष चीनी के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) उत्पादन में वृद्धि के बावजूद इसके मूल्यों में वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश के कुछ भागों में कुछ चीनी मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) बन्द मिलों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या नीति अपनाने का विचार है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) : (क) जी हां । 1980–81 मौसम में चीनी का उत्पादन 22 अगस्त, 1981 तक 50.89 लाख मीटरी टन के स्तर तक पहुंच गया है जबकि 1979–80 मौसम में उसी तारीख तक 38.33 लाख मीटरी टन का उत्पादन हुआ था ।

(ख) तथापि, 1-10-1980 को 6.82 लाख मीटरी टन के पिछले बचे स्टाक और 1980-81 मौसम में 51.4 लाख मीटरी टन का अनुमानित उत्पादन होने तथा लगभग 2 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का आयात करने से उक्त मौसम में चीनी की उपलब्धता 60.22 लाख मीटरी टन बैठेगी जबकि 1979-80 मौसम में कुल उपलब्धता 61.75 लाख मीटरी टन थी। 1-10-79 को पिछला बचा स्टाक 21.36 लाख मीटरी टन 1979-80 में हुआ उत्पादन 38.59 लाख मीटरी टन और आयात की गई चीनी की मात्रा 1.80 लाख मीटरी टन थी।

मार्च/अप्रैल, 1981 में चीनी के मूल्यों में कुछ वृद्धि हुई थी जबकि प्रमुख मंडियों में चीनी के थोक भाव 830 रूपये से 880 रूपये प्रति क्विंटल के रेंज में पहुंच गए थे (22-4-81) को तथापि बाजार में मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी की भारी मात्रा में निर्मुक्ति करने सहित सरकार द्वारा किए गए विभिन्न उपायों के फलस्वरुप मूल्यों में गिरावट आनी शुरू हो गई थी और इस समय प्रमुख मंडियों में चीनी के थोक भाव 540 रूपये से 660 रूपये प्रति क्विंटल के रेंज में हैं (31-8-81 को)।

(ग) और (घ). वर्तमान 323 चीनी फैक्ट्रियों में से, 1980-81 मौसम में 315 फैक्टरियों ने काम किया। जिन 8 फैक्टरियों ने काम नहीं किया था उनके नाम नीचे दिए जाते हैं :—

1. बिहार शुगर वर्क्स, पो० आ० पचरूखी, जिला सारन।

2. बरार कोआपरेटिव शुगर मिल्स लि०, पो० आ० टोरा (बरगढ़) जिला सम्बलपुर

3. तसवाद माली शुगर फैक्ट्री लि०, पो० आ० मालीनगर, जिला शोलापुर।

4. श्री दत्ता सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना लि०, असुरले तालुक पनहाला, जिला कोल्हापुर।

5. चरोतर सहकारी खांड उद्योग मण्डली लि०, पलाज तालुक पेटलाद, जिला कैरा।

6. शिवकामी शुगर्ज लि०, पो० आ० टनुकु, जिला पश्चिमी गोदावरी।

7. कोव्यूर कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्री लि०, पथीरेडी पालम (पोस्ट) कोव्यूर तालुक, जिला निल्लौर।

8. पलार शुगर्ज प्रा० लि०, मेलपट्टी जिला उत्तरी अरकाट।

(ङ) सरकार का फिलहाल बन्द चीनी मिलों को अपने आप ही अपने अधिकार में लेने अथवा उन्हें पुनः चालू करने का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है। उपयुक्त मामलों में चीनी मिलों के प्रबन्ध को अपने अधिकार में लेने के बारे में औद्योगिक (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम और चीनी उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध ग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1978 में व्यवस्था है। इन अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई करना प्रत्येक व्यक्तिगत मामले के गुण दोष पर निर्भर करेगा।

Foodgrains production

3150. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the foodgrains production during the last three years has not been commensurate with the increase in the area under High Yielding Varieties Programme, irrigation and fertilizers consumption; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b). The production of goodgrains has been increasing with increase in area under high yielding varieties programme, coupled with increase in area under irrigation and increase in consumption of fertilisers except during 1979-80 which was a drought year. This is evident from the figures given below :—

Items	Units	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (estimated)
1. Foodgrains production	Million Tonnes	126.41	131.90	108.85	133.00
2. Area under High Yielding Varieties Programme.	Million Hectares	38.93	41.10	38.38	45.20
3. Irrigated area	Million Hectares	49.50	51.60	53.80	55.60
4. Fertilisers consumption	Lakh Tonnes	42.90	51.17	52.55	55.16

Resettlement of Scheduled Caste and Landless persons by DDA

3151. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.D.A. has formulated a housing programme for the resettlement of Scheduled Caste and landless persons in Urban villages of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The DDA has prepared a scheme to resettle the Scheduled Castes/Landless agricultural labourers who were workers on agricultural fields belonging to others in areas acquired under the Scheme of Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi.

Setting up of Sugar Mills in Private Sectors

3152. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 976 on 23 February, 1981 regarding increase of Sugar production and state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Private Sector;

(b) if so, details thereof (Statewise); and

(c) at what stage the proposals rest now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Since the issue of guidelines by the Government in July 1980 regarding the policy of granting licences for the establishment of new sugar factories during

the Sixth Plan, no application has been received from the Private Sector for establishment of any new sugar factory in the country. However, two applications have been received, duly recommended by the Government of Orissa, sponsoring two 1250 TCD sugar projects in the joint sector, but under the Orissa State Industrial Promotion and Development Corporation, a public sector Corporation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Amendment to the Land Acquisition Act, 1894

3153. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3654 on 16 March, 1981 regarding Central Legislation for land Acquisition and state:

(a) whether Government have since formulated the proposed amendments to the Land Acquisition Act, 1894; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The proposals being still under examination, it is not possible to indicate the details thereof presently.

Recommendations of Mulla Committee

3154. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nol 8817 on 27 April, 1981 regarding Committee on Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and state:

(a) whether Government have since come to final conclusion regarding the recommendations of Mulla Committee; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Proposals for amendment to the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 are being processed. Some of these proposals take into account the recommendations of the Mulla Committee. As certain important changes in the Act are under consideration, the scrutiny has taken quite some time.

Hoarding of Wheat

3155. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1051 on 4 May, 1981 regarding procurement of wheat and state:

(a) whether any State Government have imposed levy on wholesalers of wheat·

(b) if so, the total quantity procured by levying the wholesalers;

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been large scale hoarding of wheat in some States; and

(d) if so, what steps have so far been taken to dehoard the stocks with the wholesalers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI

KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) the Government of Madhya Pradesh had imposed 50% levy of wheat on :

(i) licensed dealers;

(ii) quantities of wheat moved out of the State;

(iii) quantities of wheat moved out of the levy zone in Madhya Pradesh to non-levy zone in the State.

However, the scheme of levy indicated at items (i) and (iii) has since been discontinued.

(b) 69920 tonnes have been procured in Madhya Pradesh under the levy scheme as on 26th August, 1981.

(c) No, Sir. No such reports have been received from the State Governments.

(d) Does not arise.

Allotment of Houses to Rural Landless under 'Minimum need Programme'

3156. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that allotment of houses to rural landless poor people have been expedited under the Minimum Needs Programme ;

(b) whether the above programme has been introduced in Orissa vigorously;

(c) if so, the year of introduction of the above programme in Orissa;

(d) the total number of houses allotted to the rural landless poor of various districts of Orissa under the above Minimum Needs programme; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The State Governments and U.T. Administration are implementing a scheme for the provision of House Sites-cum-House Construction Assistance for Rural Landless Labourers as a part of Minimum Needs Programme. They have been requested to accelerate the implementation of the programme as it relates to the amelioration of the Weaker Sections of the society.

(c) The programme was introduced in various States including Orissa in 1971.

(d) and (e). As per reports received from the Government of Orissa upto 31-3-1981, 1,97,988 families had been allotted house-sites out of 5,00000 families estimated as eligible for the assistance. Out of these, 13,831 families had been able to construct their houses through Government efforts. The number of houses constructed by the allottes through their own efforts is not known.

Legislation for Conservation of Forests

3157. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed any new comprehensive legislation with a view to help the conservation of forests in all parts of the country uniformly; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A comprehensive legislation on conservation of forests is under formulation.

Development of Oil seeds Processing Industry

3158. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the growth and development of the oilseeds processing industry in the country;

(b) what are the details regarding the incentives given by the Government in this regard; and

(c) what is the likely employment potential of this industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). Government have taken a number of steps for growth and development of the oilseeds processing industry in the country. These are as under :—

1. A number of Plan Schemes formulated basically with the objective of augmenting the vegetable oils supply in the country have been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Some of these schemes relate to setting up of soyabean processing facilities, development and processing of oilseeds of tree and forest origin with focus on tribal areas, setting up of modern oil complexes, etc.

2. A high-level Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee on production of rice bran oil has been constituted to look into the various aspects relating to increased production of rice bran oil in general and edible-grade rice bran oil in particular.

3. Another high-level Inter-Ministerial Soyabean Coordination Committee has been constituted for setting up of processing facilities with an integrated approach and consistent with the production programme of soyabean in the country during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period.

4. Apart from incentives already available, the possibility of providing additional, fiscal incentives for increased production of solvent-extracted oils for edible purposes is being actively considered.

5. Exports of extractions like rice bran extractions, sal meal, mango kernel extractions, cottonseed extractions are being continued.

(c) No precise estimate is available in this regard.

Enhancement of Limit of House-Building Advance to Government Employees

3160. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
SHRI R.L.P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a MIG Flat in Delhi costs more than Rs. 70,000 and a self financing flat of high income group, middle income group and low income group costs Rs. 2 lakhs, Rs. 1.30 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh respectively.

(b) if so, how is it that the quantum of house building advance is restricted to a paltry sum of Rs. 70,000 only and why it has not been raised commensurate to the cost of construction of the House or the purchase of a flat, particularly when the Government has raised the ceiling limit to Rs. 1.5 lakhs;

(c) whether Government would enhance the limit of H.B.A. to Rs. 1.5 lakhs or 75 months pay whichever is less, more so in view of the recent hike in cement prices; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) As per statement.

(b) The HBA is intended as a limited assistance and Govt. servants are expected to mobilise their own resources also.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Due to constraints on availability of funds.

Statement

Disposal cost of flats being constructed by DDA under various schemes varies from unit to unit depending upon the plinth area, specifications and location of each unit. Latest costs as are coming out to be are as follows:—

General Housing :

M.I.G.	Rs. 89,800 to 1,15,300/-
L.I.G.	Rs. 41,600 to 71,100/-
JANTA	Rs. 19,600 to 21,600/-

Self Financing Scheme :

Category-III Rs.1,45,000 to 1,81,000/-

Category-II Rs. 1,16,000 to 1,45,000/-

Category-I Rs. 72,000 to 1,02,000/-

News Item "FPS Owners for 10 Pc. Raise in Commission"

3161. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the news item of Indian Express dated 22 May, 1981 captioned "FPS Owners for 10 Pc. raise in Commission" and to state:

(a) the reasons for not giving proper rate of commission to them and forcing them to resort to undesirable acts thereby creating situations in which corruption plays its role;

(b) whether a large number of ration shops have been sanctioned in Delhi and orders have been issued to seal the cereal units limit at 4000 units vis-a-vis compulsion for the card holders to draw ration from a shop irrespective of their choice particularly when there is no policy of linking of food cards in vogue;

(c) what are the details of the new ration shops and where have they been opened; and

(d) can a ration shop sustain itself out of the meagre rate of commission in force with 4000 units of cereals, if not, what safeguards are envisaged for the ration dealers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) to (d). The existing rates of commission have, on examination, been found to be adequate.

In order to strengthen the public distribution system and to avoid rush at fair price shops, it was decided to reduce the number of cereal units from 6000 to 4000 units per fair price shop. Accordingly, 950 vacancies of fair price shops arose in January-February, 1981. Authorisations have been issued in 705 cases and till date 680 new fair price shops have been opened. Necessary instructions have also been issued for the transfer of units in excess of 4000 from old fair price shops to the newly opened fair price shops. The new fair price shops have been sanctioned all over the Union Territory of Delhi for the convenience of the card holders. Details of new fair price shops sanctioned in Delhi were annexed to the reply given to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 20 answered on 17th August, 1981.

News item "More Edible Oil for States"

3162. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news appeared in 'Statesman' dated 27 July, 1981 "More edible Oil for States";

(b) if so, how much imported oil has been given for distribution to West Bengal;

(c) what is the criteria adopted by Government in this regard; and

(d) what steps are being contemplated by Government to do away with the import of edible oil ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the current oil-year (Nov. 80-Oct. '81) 77, 300 tonnes of various types of imported edible oils have been allocated to the Government of West Bengal for issue through fair price shops under Public Distribution System. This includes allocation of 26,500 tonnes, made for the festival season, Aug.-Oct. '81.

(c) Monthly allocations of imported edible oils to the States/Union Territories are made on a realistic assessment of their requirements of imported edible oils based on population, demand, consumption pattern, availability of indigenous edible oils within the State and other relevent factors including the pace of lifting of allocations made earlier. Generally speaking, there has been an increase of 10% in monthly allocations from April, 1981 onwards.

(d) With the ultimate objective of attaining self-sufficiency in edible oils, the production of oilseeds under the Sixth Five-Year Plan is envisaged to be stepped up from 10·20 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 13·10 million tonnes by 1984-85. The maximisation of production of edible oils from relatively newer and less exploited sources like soyabean, rice bran etc., will be a major element in the Sixth Plan strategy for this sector. Moreover, an outlay of Rs. 38·65 crores, provided in the Sixth Plan for development of vegetable oils, relates to such programmes as setting up of processing facilities for soyabean oil, modern oil complexes, establishment of a national-level organisation for integrated management of vegetable oilseeds and oils and a coordinated research and development programme.

Development of Villages by DDA in Delhi

3163. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Works and Housing has got some ide that Delhi Development Authority has prepared some scheme for rural development of the villages;

(b) what is the full detailed description of the scheme;

(c) whether this scheme has been implemented, if so, how far; and

(d) upto what time this scheme will be full implemented and how much expenditure is likely to be incurred ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir; the DDA has not prepared any scheme for development of rural villages.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Agricultural Extension Method in Bihar

3164. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the Assessment made by the Central Ministry of Agriculture the agricultural extension methods in the State of Bihar for which assistance was provided by the World Bank has been poor;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the reasons for the poor performance of the programme ; and

(c) the measures contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The World Bank assisted project for Reorganisation and strengthening the Agricultural Extension Service in Bihar was introduced initially in 5 districts, in May, 1978. The system could not be extended to the remaining districts in a phased manner, due to administrative problems in regard to service conditions of the staff of the Agriculture Department. The main reasons for poor performance are :—

(a) Most of the supervisory staff are not in position. The post of Additional Director of Agriculture (Extn.) has not been filled so far.

(b) Monthly workshops for Subject Matter Specialists and the Fortnightly Training programmes for AEOs and VLWs were not effective. There was no regular involvement of University resource personnel in the Monthly Worksops.

(c) The visits of the VLWs were irregular and they were often engaged in regulatory work like relief, census, distribution of loans, inputs etc.

(d) The progress of civil works is poor and in the absence of quarters, most of the VLWs are living away from the places of their work.

(c) As result of the joint supervisory visits of officers of the Government of India and the World Bank, the State Government has recently decided to extend the system to eleven more districts thus covering 16 districts of the State. The Bihar Government has issued orders for implementation of the project in all the 16 districts. The State Government proposes to cover the entire state within the next two years. Steps have been taken to streamline the system by making the VLWs exclusively reponsible for agricultural extension work. Posts of Subject Matter Specialists and other supervisory officers have been sanctioned and are being filled.

Survey of Houses for Rural Landless Families

3165. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to assess the number of houses required to fulfil the programme for rural landless families; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The State Governments have

identified the families eligible for assistance under the House Sities-cum-House Construction Assistance Scheme for Rural Landless Labour which is being implemented as a part of Minimum Needs Programme. According to the reports received from the State Governments upto 31-3-81, there were 1,24,61,407 eligible landless families in various States of whom 86,20,208 families had been given house-sites and 14,63,062 families provided house construction assistance upto that date.

Fertility of Cropland

3166. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV:
SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cropland fertility has been reduced drastically; and

(b) if so the reasons therefor and steps taken to maintain the present level of fertility of cropland ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION: (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b). (i) India is a vast country and at present the total cropped area is more than 175 million hectares. In absence of comprehensive data on fertility survey of such a vast area, it is not possible to conclude that the crop fertility status of different soil groups of the country has reduced drastically.

(ii) It has been reported that out of 328.78 million hectares of geographical area of the country about 44 per cent is severely affected by water and wind erosion. On account of this problem the top fertile soil is affected to a great extent. However, the Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, Dehradun and its regional centres located at Agra, Bellary, Vasad, Kota, Ootacamund and Chandigarh have developed technology for checking this menace of soil loss.

(iii) The problem of salt affected soils afflicts vast tracts in India to the extent of 7.00 million hectares. The physical condition of these soils is greatly impaired owing to the presence of excessive sodium. This affects the crop producing capacity of these soils. The Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal, has developed suitable soil reclamation technology for raising of crops with good yields on these soils. The package of technology has successfully been demonstrated in cultivators fields.

(iv) Major Nutrients need to produce the quintal of grain of high yielding variety of rice and wheat has been determined. Rice needs 1.78 Kg. nitrogen. 0.88 Kg P_2O_5 and 1.87 Kg. K_2O while that of wheat is 2.36 Kg. nitrogen, 0.82 Kg. P_2O_5 and 2.1 Kg. K_2O for every quintal of grain to be produced. In view of this the optimum and balance d use of fertilizers have always been recommended for sustained crcp yields.

(v) The Government of India has also established 302 Soil Testing Laboratories in the country which are assisting the cultivators in getting their soils tested and apply the balanced quantity of fertilizers to different crops.

(vi) The long term field experiments conducted at many locations in the country have so far not indicated any drastic reduction in soil fertility level when crops are raised with balanced fertilisation. In view of this, steps have been taken to popularise application of recommended doses of fertilisers and balanced fertilisation. Use of adequate quantities of organic manure, compost and corrective measures for micronutrient deficiency, whenever observed, have been

recommended to the farmers. Inclusion of legumes in crop rotations has also been advocated to enrich the soil. In general it may be stated that the above recommended steps will continue to sustain the soil fertility in our crop land.

Survey Conducted on requirement of Drinking Water in States

3167. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the total requirement of drinking water in the various states ;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to augment the present water supply to meet the requirement ;

(c) whether any agreement has been effected with some neighbouring States; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :

(a) and (b). Drinking water supply is a State subject and the total requirement of drinking water is assessed by State Governments. Steps for augmentation of water supply are also to be taken by the State Governments. During the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), the outlay for the Water Supply and Sanitation sector has been stepped up considerably to Rs. 3922.02 crores as against Rs. 1030.68 crores in the Fifth Plan (1974—79).

(c) and (d). Presumably, this part of the question relates to the sharing of water of inter-state rivers. If so, such agreements generally cover the requirements of irrigation and are entered into as and when necessary.

Irrigation potential in Sixth Plan

3168. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a massive irrigation plan for development of irrigation potential in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) If so, the details regarding the advice tendered by the Planning Commission for the approval of the Union Government, for the plan, State-wise ;

(c) the total outlay thereof;

(d) what are the main features of the proposed plan; and

(e) the details of the schedule for implementation Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The financial outlays and targets of additional potential accepted by the Planning Commission are given in Statement enclosed.

(d) The main features are as under :

(i) Expeditious completion of as many on going major schemes as technically and financially feasible completion of all on going medium schemes excepting some of them taken up during the last two or three years of the Plan which may spill over into Seventh Plan.

(ii) taking up work of modernisation of irrigation systems in a phased manner.

(iii) Optimisation of benefits through better operation of existing systems and conjuctive use of surface and ground waters and adoption of Warabandi.

(iv) Efficient water management and introduction of Warabandi on rotational distribution system on the existing and new projects and formulation and monitoring irrigation programmes for different regions in a water year.

(v) Strengthening of Command Area Development (CAD) organisation and Authorities and integrating functioning of canal management authorities, CAD authorities and irrigationrs.

(e) 177 major and 414 medium irrigation projects are continuing from the Fifth Plan. Another 172 major and 217 medium projects have been added during the Sixth Plan. Details of these new projects are yet to be worked out. Of the on-going 177 major projects, 65 are likely to be completed during the Sixth Plan. All the on-goring medium irrigation projects are also likely to be completed during the Sixth Plan.

In respect of minor irrgiation, the bulk of the potential is contributed by ground water sources. The target for different items of ground water works is given below :—

	Nos.
(i) Dug Wells	12 lakhs
(ii) Private Tubewells	12 lakhs
(iii) Deep Tubewells	15 thousand
(iv) Electrical Pumpsets	25 lakhs

Statement

Sixth Plan Targets of Potential and Financial Allocation

S. No.	States	Additional Irrigation Potential (thousand hectares)	Financial allocation (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	870	905.29
2.	Assam	226	138.60
3.	Bihar	1680	1050.70
4.	Gujarat	453	1086.80
5.	Haryana	298	455.01
6.	Himachal Pradesh	28	31.45
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	65	119.44
8.	Karnataka	715	553.50
9.	Kerala	303	303.30
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1033	1142.50
11.	Maharashtra	875	1330.01

1	2	3	4
12.	Manipur	61	49.00
13.	Meghalaya	15	7.00
14.	Nagaland	10	10.00
15.	Orissa	660	455.00
16.	Punjab	410	375.53
17.	Rajasthan	482	503.26
18.	Sikkim	8	4.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	233	197.19
20.	Tripura	13	32.10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4550	1414.70
22.	West Bengal	687	403.70
	SUB-TOTAL STATES	13,675	10,568.08
	UNION TERRITORIES	66	86.85
	CENTRAL SECTOR	..	460.00
	TOTAL	13,741	11,114.93

Barakshetra Dam over River Kosi

3169. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made to the Prime Minister to examine the suggestion of the multipurpose dam over Kosi river in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The representation was regarding Barakshetra Dam in Nepal over River Kosi.

(b) The feasibility report of Kosi High Dam Project at Barakshetra in Nepal has been up-dated and sent to HMG, Nepal for their concurrence. Its implementation will depend upon the view that might be taken by HMG, Nepal.

Plan for Flood Control in Ganga Basin

3170. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ganga Flood Control Board have reviewed progress and prepared any master plan for flood control in the Ganga basin; and

(b) If so, the details regarding the policy and pragmatic programmes to deal with the floods and allied riverine problems in a coordinated manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The Ganga Flood Control Board held its Seventh meeting on 7th August, 1981, and reviewed the progress made by Ganga Flood Control Commission in the preparation of Plans for flood control in Ganga basin. The Commission has so far drafted an Outline Plan and worked out some details for Ghagra, Gomti, Adhwara, Kamla Balan and Mahananda rivers. These have been made available by the Commission to the concerned States for their consideration and for taking up investigations and execution of schemes in a phased manner. The Commission has also started work on preparation of a Master Plan.

In the Sixth Plan, the highest priority has been accorded to the completion of on-going schemes including priority flood control works, like lower Damodar, Mograhat Drainage Scheme for West Bengal, Buxar-Koelwar and Bagmati embankment in Bihar, Lucknow and other town protection works in Uttar Pradesh. A programme of large-scale contour maps with flood areas delineated on the ground and use of flood warning is being stepped up for effective management of flood plains. It is also proposed to take up important inter-State schemes for drainage, like Goverdhan, Sahibi—Najafgarh etc. New embankment and drainage schemes are carefully scrutinised by the Ganga Flood Control Commission before they are approved for implementation. Monitoring of major flood control projects is also proposed to be taken up.

तालवाड़ झील के समीप राजस्थान नहर में दरार

3171. **श्री कुम्मा राम आर्य :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान नहर परियोजना अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई है और क्या तालवाड़ झील के पास, जहां से घग्गर नदी गुजरती है, बाढ़ के कारण राजस्थान नहर प्रायः टूट जाती है ;

(ख) क्या इसका एकमात्र कारण दलदली भूमि का होना है ;

(ग) क्या कच्छ की दलदली भूमि की घग्गर नदी से कोई सम्बन्ध है ; और

(घ) क्या कच्छ की दलदली भूमि को तालवाड़ झील के आगे तथा घग्गर नदी के बहाव के साथ और आगे बढ़ने की सम्भावना है और यदि हां, तो इससे उत्पन्न खतरे को टालने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) राजस्थान नहर उस स्थान से काफी आगे तक पूरी हो चुकी, है जहां पर वह घग्गर नदी को पार करती है और तलवाड़ झील के निकट घग्गर में बाढ़ आनेके कारण उसके टूट जाने की कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (ग) को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

जोहार फीडर प्रोजक्ट

3172. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र को सिचाई के लिए जोहार फीडर प्रोजैक्ट (राजस्थान) के अनुमान स्वीकृति के लिए किस तिथि को प्राप्त हुए ; और

(ख) क्या अनुमान स्वीकृत हो गए हैं यदि हां, तो स्वीकृति की तिथि क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार को किसी जोहार सिंचाई परियोजना की कोई सूचना नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य सम्भवतः राजस्थान की नहर सिंचाई परियोजना का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। राजस्थान की राज्य सरकार द्वारा 7 नवम्बर, 1978 को हुए एक अन्तर्राज्यिक बैठक में इस मंत्रालय द्वारा दिए गए सुझावों के अनुसार तैयार की गई सब से हाल की परियोजना रिटोर्ट जून, 1981 में प्राप्त हुई थी। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा इस परियोजना-रिपोर्ट की तकनीकी जांच की जा रही है ।

देश में कामकाजी महिला होस्टल

3173. श्री राम अवध : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश के विभिन्न भागों में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए बनाये गये अथवा बनाये जाने वाले होस्टलों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उन होस्टलों की आवास क्षमता कितनी है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश के किसी भी भाग में केन्द्रीय सरकार की कामकाजी महिला कर्मचारियों के लिए कोई होस्टल नहीं बनाया गया है और न ही बनाने की योजना बनाई गई थी ।

Export of Rice

3174. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement was signed between India and USSR Government for Export of 50,000 tonnes of Basmati rice costing over Rs. 25 crores;

(b) whether Government authorise Agmark to give subcontract to procure rice according to the terms of the mutual agreement;

(c) whether a racket has been unearthed whereby licences and subcontractors in collaboration with Agmark authorities manipulated subgrade rice which was stopped from export to USSR; and

(d) whether Government have completed the enquiry in the above scandal, fixed the responsibility of Agmark officials and if so, the decision taken thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) The Ministry of Commerce had entered into an agreement with USSR for export of 1 lakh tonnes of Basmati Rice by June, 1981 out of which 50,000 tonnes valued at about Rs. 27.5 crores was to be shipped by 31st December, 1980.

(b) No, Sir. Agmark denotes grade certificate issued by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection. The said Directorate was authorised by Ministry of Commerce to inspect and grade the Basmati rice meant for export.

(c) and (d). A complaint was received in August, 1980 about misgrading of rice meant for export. After a preliminary enquiry four complaints were lodged with the C.B.I. in October, 1980 for detailed investigation. The C.B.I. report in respect of one complaint has since been received and is under examination. The remaining three complaints are still under investigation by the C.B.I.

Import of Edible Oil

3175. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) how much edible oil was imported and of what value during 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and how much is planned to be imported during 1981-82.

(b) how much out of the total edible oil (indigenous and imported) available during the above years and been used for manufacture in Vanaspati, Oil-based Industries had how much edible oil was made available to consumers; and

(c) what schemes has been drawn to distribute edible oil at reasonable cost to the common consumer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) The quantities of edible oil and their value imported by the State Trading Corporation on Government account during the Oil Years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 were as under:—

Quantity in lakh MT Value in crores (Rs.)

Oil Year (Nov.-Oct.)	Total Qty.	Approximate value
1978-79	8.24	479.83
1979-80	11.49	617.18
1980-81 (upto July, '81)	7.55	395.00

The quantity of edible oils to be imported during the Oil-Year 1981-82 (November, 1981—October, 1982) would depend upon the indigenous production, gap between the demand and production as ascertained from time to time, indigenous and international prices of edible oil and other related factors.

(b) The quantity of imported edible oils supplied by STC to vanaspati industry and public distribution system for these three Oil Year is given as under:—

(Approximated quantity in lakh tonnes)

Oil-Year	Vanaspati	P.D.S.	Total
1978-79	4.50	0.93	5.43
1979-80	6.20	3.49	9.69
1980-81 (upto July, 1981)	4.02	2.60	6.62

In addition vanaspati industry used indigenous oils amounting to about 2.32 lakh tonnes in the Oil-Year 1978-79, about 0.85 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 and about 0.93 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 (upto April, 1981).

(c) Imported edible oils are being supplied by Central Government through STC to States/Union Territories for distribution through licensed fair price shops/cooperative outlets to the consumers under the public distribution system at reasonable prices which are much less than the market prices of edible oils.

New Items of essential commodities

3176. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the new items that have been brought of essential commodities under statutory price control; and

(b) what are the details regarding the policy of Government regarding the distribution of these items of essential commodities adopted by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) None, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Socio-Economic Welfare Projects for SC/ST

3177. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects for socio-economic welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes operating at present and at what places;

(b) what schemes are proposed to be started in 1981 and 1982 and the areas covered;

(c) whether the schemes included new farming techniques, self-employment and education; and

(d) whether it is a fact that some Agricultural Universities and Research Institutes have submitted projects to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR); if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b). The Department of Agriculture have identified a number of programmes for implementation during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) which would benefit the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These programmes along with the Sixth Plan outlays are listed in the Statement I laid on the Table of the House. Placed in library. (*See* No. LT-2779/81);

(c) The programmes, referred to above, are expected to increase production, employment and income of the beneficiaries and also promote the adoption of improved farming techniques.

(d) Yes, Sir. Indian Council of Agricultural Research had invited suggestions/proposals from Agricultural Universities on Socio-Economic Upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Based on the suggestions received, projects for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were formulated. These projects are being implemented by the Agricultural Universities and Research Institutes. Details are given in the statement II enclosed.

News item "Edible Oil Position likely to worsen"

3178. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Edible Oil Position likely to worsen" appearing in the 'Times of India' New Delhi dated the 9 August, 1981;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to meet the situation particularly in view of the great demand during the ensuing festival season?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES(SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The apprehension that edible oil position is likely to worsen during the current festival season is not well-founded. Government have already taken various steps, in advance to ensure the availability of edible oils to the consumers at reasonable prices during this period. The various steps taken in this regard include the following:—

(1) Continuing imports of adequate quantities of edible oils;

(2) Release of progressively greater quantities of imported oils for the public distribution system;

(3) Instructions to State Governments to exercise strict vigilance over the public distribution system so as to ensure that the imported oils are sold only through licensed fair-price shops, etc. to the card-holders for whom they are meant and are not diverted to open market;

(4) Maintenance of steady production of vanaspati;

(5) Observance of voluntary price-restraint by the vanaspati industry, and its periodic monitoring by Government with the industry;

(6) Strict enforcement by the State Governments of the Storage Control Order and other enactments;

(7) Free movement of oilseeds and oils between various parts of the country; and

(8) Curb on illegal trading in oilseeds and oils by the Forward Markets Commission.

Desert Development Programme

3179. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
SHRI P. NAMGYAL

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state;

(a) the States and Districts in which Desert Development Programme was taken up;

(b) the details of works taken thereto and the amount spent uptodate;

(c) the money allotted during the Sixth Five Year Plan for this purpose; and

(d) is it correct that the amount allotted during the Sixth Five Year Plan is not sufficient to meet the enormous and difficult problems of the desert, if it is so, whether the Government are ready to increase the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) The States and districts covered under the programme are given in the appended statement.

(b) The major activities taken up under the desert development programme are:

(i) afforestation, including sand dune stabilisation;

(ii) development of water resources;

(iii) livestock development;

(iv) rural electrification;

(v) development of agriculture and horticulture; and

(vi) soil conservation.

The total expenditure under the programme, from its inception till 1980-81, is about Rs. 37.81 crores.

(c) The sixth plan provision fo the central share of the cost of the programme is Rs. 50 crores.

(d) While the desert areas require enormous development expenditure, the funds under several other development schemes are also available in addition to those under the desert development programme. The present level of allocations to States under this programme can also be increased if relevant and viable schemes are formulated and if utilisation of funds improves.

Statement

States & districts covered under the Desert Development Programme

State	District
1. Haryana	1. Hissar
	2. Bhiwani
	3. Rohtak
	4. Sirsa
2. Himachal Pradesh	1. Lahaul & Spiti
3. Gujarat	1. Banaskantha
	2. Mehsana
	3. Kutch
4. Jammu & Kashmir	1. Leh
	2. Kargil
5. Rajasthan	1. Ganganagar
	2. Bikaner
	3. Jaisalmer
	4. Barmer
	5. Nagaur
	6. Churu
	7. Jhunjhunu
	8. Jodhpur
	9. Sikar
	10. Jalore
	11. Pali

ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति सप्लाई किया गया पानी

3180. **श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पानी सप्लाई करने की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों को प्रति व्यक्ति कितना पानी सप्लाई किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या योजनाओं को तैयार करते समय पहलूओं के बारे में विचार न कर के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों जहां, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था मुख्यत: पशुधन पर निर्भर करती है, की सरासर उपेक्षा की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पानी सप्लाई करने की योजनाओं को तैयार करते समय पशुओं के बारे में विचार करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार कब तक निर्णय ले लेगी तथा ऐसे उत्पादक क्षेत्रों की उचित मांग को कब तक पूरा करेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). पेयजल सप्लाई, राज्य का विषय है, योजनायें राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाई तथा कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। इस प्रयोजन के लिए अपेक्षित विधियां राज्य योजनाओं में दी जाती हैं। तथापि, समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में स्वच्छ पेयजल की व्यवस्था में गति लाने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा राज्य सरकार के संसाधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है क्योंकि इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध निधियां सीमित हैं और आदमियों की जनसंख्या की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए आदमियों की जनसंख्या न कि जानवरों की संख्या का ध्यान रखा जाता है, यह बताया जाता है कि राज्य योजना में पेयजल के लिए निधियों का बड़ा भाग दिया जाता है।

Formulation of Schemes for 'Development of desert areas in Rajasthan

3181. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes formulated by the Central Government for the development of desert areas in Rajasthan and to provide for permanent solution to the famine problem there ;

(b) the expenditure incurred so far under the said schemes in these desert districts and how for success has been achieved in finding a permanent solution to the famine problem ; and

(c) whether the Central Government would make these schemes more comprehensive and allocate more funds under the Sixth Plan so that lasting solution is ensured for the famine problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) For the long-term development of the desert areas of Rajasthan, the desert development programme was started towards the end of 1977-78. In 9 of the 11 districts covered under this programme, the draught prone areas programme is also in operation since the fourth plan. The major schemes taken up under these programmes relate to afforestation, development of water resources, animal husbandry including livestock development and dairy development, rural electrification, soil conservation and stabilisatio n of sand dunes.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 71.72 crores was incurred under these programmes in the desert districts of Rajasthan during 1974—81. Permanent and tangible improvement will be a long-drawn process, but the desert development programme and the drought prone areas programme have produced substantial results in afforestation, sand dune stabilisation, livestock development, dairy farming, pasture development, utilisation of ground water, etc.

(c) The existing programmes are already comprehensive and allocations for these areas are supplemented by those under other programmes, notably the integrated rural development programme. If viable and relevant schemes requiring a higher level of allocation are formulated, additional funds could be considered for the State within the overall ceiling of the programme.

Essential Commodities being supplied through Public Distribution System in Rajasthan.

3182. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of essential commodities being supplied through the public distribution system in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the quota of wheat being given to Rajasthan by the Centre for supplying through public distribution is not in proportion to the present population but it meets only the requirements of one third of its population; and

(c) if so, the reasons the refor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) Cammodities like wheat, rice, imported edible oils, levy sugar, kerosene and controlled cloth are generally being distributed through the outlets of public distribution system in Rajasthan.

(a) and (c). Allotment of foodgrains such as wheat and rice to various States/Union Territories are made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool, relative need of various States, market availability and other relevant factors.

Import of Agricultural produce from developing countries

3183. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import agricultural goods from the developing countries ; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) and (b). In order to meet the gap between demand and supply of agricultural goods, imports are undertaken wherever it is essential in the interest of the country. Such imports can take place from developing countries also.

No. of houses constructed in Orissa in 1980-81 under rural Housing Scheme

3184. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of houses constructed in all over Orissa in 1980-81 under the Rural Housing Scheme ;

(b) how many of those houses have been distributed to the rural poor of Dhenkanal District ;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people of Dhenkanal District who have been benefited under the above scheme; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Irrigation facilities to farmers

3185. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details regarding the irrigation facilities provided and are available to States during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the extent to which these facilities were utilised in each State during the last two years ;

(c) whether Government are aware that irrigation facilities are not fully being used by small farmers due to highcost involved; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to help the small farmers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Elected Representatives in Municipal Corporation, Municipalities and Town areas in States

3186. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) State wise number of Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and town areas and how many of them do not have elected representatives and since when ; and

(b) Government's reaction in this regard and the remedial measures suggested to the States ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The in formation is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) Urban Development is State Subject. The State Governments are competent to hold elections to the urban local bodies. The question of supersession of local bodies was discussed in the Joint meeting of the Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development and Executive Committee of All India Council of Mayors held in December, 1980 and subsequently in the 11th Conference of Municipal Corporations held in May, 1981. Both the Conferences were of the view that elections to urban local bodies should be held as early as possible. The views of the conferences were communicated by the Central Government to the State Governments & Union Territories for taking necessary action.

House Sites to Rural Poor, Harijans and landless Labour by Central Government

3187. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number of housing sites which

were allotted to rural poor, Harijans and landless labour by the Central Government and various States during 1980-81 and how many houses have been constructed in this category for the people in the same period ; and

(b) how many such persons were advanced loans for construction of houses and how many were directly constructed by the various State Governments and at what cost?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The scheme for provision of House Sites-cum-House Construction Assistance to Rural Landless Labourers is in the State Sector and is being implemented as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme. According to reports received from the State Governments, 86, 20,208 house-sites had been allotted and 14,63,062 houses constructed through the efforts of the Government and the beneficiaries upto 31-3-81. Separate details for 1980-81 are not available.

(b) The scheme envisages grant of housing subsidy @ Rs. 500/- per family for local building materials; all labour inputes being provided by the beneficiaries. Details of houses constructed by the State Governments and their cost are, however, not available.

Allotment of D.D.A. Flats to Pensioners and their wives during the span of Life

3188. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether many of the Government servants, who cannot ordinarily afford to own a house, perforce go in for D. D. A./ any other agency houses, costing fabulously only to get ashelter after retirement;

(b) whether, in the process, a substantial quantity of scarce material, like cement, instead of its being utilised in national construction, is being diverted to D.D.A. like agencies for house construction which could have been avoided, had government agreed to construct houses to be let out strictly to its pensioners and their wives, for their life time only ; and

(c) reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Subject to fulfilment of eligibility criteria, Central Government employees are allotted accommodation from the General Pool. After retirement from service, they are eligible to retain the Government accommodation for the concessional period permissible under the rules. Those Central Government employees, who intend to purchase/construct a house while in service, can avail themselves of the facility of the House Building Advance granted by the Government, subject to fulfilling the prescribed conditions.

(b) and (c). DDA constructs houses for the general public and its activity is not confined to meeting the housing requirements of any specified category. Government has no proposal to construct and let out houses to pensioners or their wives.

Spurt in the Price of Land in Delhi

3189. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been spurt in the price of land in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to control further rise in the price and curtail speculative tendencies?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The price rise appears to be due to general inflationary trends and low availability of plots for free purchase. About 23,000 plots had been allotted by the DDA to persons belonging to lower-income group and middle income-group upto the 31st March, 1981 on predetermined rates. In addition to this about 2 lakh plots measuring 25 sq. yds. and 80 sq. yds. were allotted in resettlement colonies on nominal licence fee basis.

About 3670 acres of land has been allotted to House Building Cooperative Societies by the Delhi Administration and D.D.A., for development of about 28,000 residential plots.

Further the D.D.A. has launched an ambitious residential scheme known as 'ROHINI' for allotment of 1,17,000 residential plots under L.I.G., M.I.G. and Janta Categories and about 17,000 dwelling units in Group Housing. This programme apart from going a long way to solving the residential problem is expected to result in reducing the prices of land.

Deep Sea Fishing

3190. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) at what stage the formulation of a long term strategy for development of deep sea fishing industry stands ; and

(b) what are the details in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) Under Sixth Plan various schemes for development of deep sea fishing are envisaged.

(b) The steps taken to augment deep sea fishing are —

(i) providing loans on soft terms for purchase of fishing vessels ;

(ii) providing subsidy for indigenous construction of vessels;

(iii) permitting charter of foreign fishing vessels and joint ventures ;

(iv) authorising import of vessels ; and

(v) acquisition of large vessels for survey and training.

Import of Spare Parts for Jet Ranger

3191. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether spare parts worth lakhs of rupees were imported in 1979 for the repair of Jet Ranger helicopter; and

(b) if so, to what extent those parts have so far been utilised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) Cost of spare parts of Jet Ranger Helicopter imported in 1979 is about Rs. 3.11 lakhs.

(b) These spare parts have not been utilised so far on account of non-availability of Engineer of requisite qualifications and experience in repairing such helicopters.

Fund allotted to State Union Territories under Rural Employment Programme

3192. SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) the achievements made under the Rural Employment Programme so far; and

(b) the number of persons permanently and temporarily employed so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM : (a) A statement (No. 1) indicating the physical achievements made under Food for Work/National Rural Employment Programme so far is enclosed.

(b) The employment opportunities created under the Programme are only supplemental and do not provide permanent employment. A statement (No. 2) indicating the employment generated during the last 4 years is enclosed.

Statement-I

showing the physical assets created under Food for Work Programme/National Rural Employment Programme during 1977-78 to 1980-81 based on the information received from the State Govts. upto 31-8-81

S. No.	State/U.T.	Area covered under soil conservation (Hect.)	Area brought under irrigation through major/ mainor irrigation (Hect.)	Area made cutlivable through flood protection (Hect.)	Area covered under plantation (Hect.)	School bldgs. constructed/ repaired (No.)	Panchayat Ghars/ Community Hall Constructed (No.)	Roads work: maintained/ improved repaired (No.)	Roads work: New roads constructed. (No.)	Construction of intermediate main drains field channels and land levelling etc. in irrigation command areas.	Other works.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh .	..	35234	..	..	43739	..	22413	13901	183	163533
2.	Assam .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1803	..	..	31
3.	Bihar .	8349	231392	81040	48	270	..	36517	15862	7546	10875
4.	Gujarat .	65803	90938	4319	328721	194	..	8510	2795	39551	106

5. Haryana	5607	2564	15591	..	868	476	1086	5447	253	8407
6. Himachal Pradesh	8814	..	..	3642	..	..	935	200	..	321
7. Jammu & Kashmir	300	95046	37898	..	175	2	788	10201	..	986
8. Karnataka	..	13626	..	3006	..	..	..	80	..	1937
9. Kerala	98	4293	504	..	471	..	3083	20647	..	82
10. Madhya Pradesh	11612	1715	..	..	26000	..	100	223	..	8752
11. Maharashtra	648500	..	..	11900	..	..	..	4667	97925	..
12. Manipur	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Meghalaya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	604	..	63
15. Orissa	66699	382861	79754	54037	24154	71	108482	12061	3017	5067
16. Punjab	525	..	..	14170	..	..	3570	1999	209	153
17. Rajasthan	3950	15456	..	6908	4554	1066	43457	13656	..	43673
18. Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	4563	..	..	..	..	985
20. Tripura	30330	27867	2546	36621	2034	1329	11221	12868	4529	3943
21. Uttar Pradesh	101612	..	..	1565	..	..	168621	50278	..	57221

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22.	West Bengal . .	12033	129810	199694	..	4714	51	34464	54061	3182	2976
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	500	..	..	565	..	..	40	..	..	19
24.	Chandigarh .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Mizoram .	..	..	..	850	40	78	..	9	..	68
26.	Pondicherry .	..	200	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	472
27.	A. & N. Islands .	40	50	200	7	..	..	..	10	..	..
	TOTAL . .	964772	1031052	421629	462040	111776	3073	445090	219569	156395	309660

The employment generated under Food for Work Programme/N.R.E.P. during 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory.	Employment generated 1977-78 (in lakh mandays).	Employment generated 1978-79 (in lakhs mandays).	Employment generated 1979-80 (in lakh mandays)	Employment generated 1980-81 (in lakh mandays).	Period to which relates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	186.79	532.91	476.99	March'81
2.	Assam	6.11	4.06	115.86	N.R.	..
3.	Bihar	14.76	641.42	753.39	280.74	Dec. '80
4.	Gujarat	..	301.00	523.84	N.R.	..
5.	Haryana	..	30.03	124.19	70.43	Dec. '80
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.70	2.72	43.47	N. R.	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	10.99	29.83	28.90	Dec. '80
8.	Karnataka	5.02	44.71	12.13	N.R.	..
9.	Kerala	21.43	40.69	57.26	5.69	June '80
10.	Madhya Pradesh	44.00	450.00	456.02	N.R.	March '80
11.	Maharashtra	..	143.00	499.12	N.R.	
12.	Manipur	..	..	N.R.	N.R.	
13.	Nagaland	..	..	N.R.	N.R.	
14.	Orissa	68.69	362.39	552.27	294.06	Dec. '80
15.	Punjab	0.14	49.93	32.28	3.51	Dec. '80
16.	Rajasthan	6.87	500.74	400.35	154.75	Dec. '80
17.	Sikkim	..	..	..	N.R.	
18.	Tamil Nadu	..	..	142.04**	N.R.	
19.	Tripura	..	29.65	99.97	77.45	March '81
20.	Uttar Pradesh	58.19	233.32	819.52	479.36	Sept. '80
21.	West Bengal	218.43	533.44	540.50	328.51	March, '81
22.	A & N Islands	..	..	N.R.	2.55	June, '80
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	0.15	0.17	Dec., '80
24.	Chandigarh	..	..	..	N.R.	
25.	Mizoram	..	2.00	..	N.R.	
26.	Pondicherry	..	..	1.50	1.17	Dec, '80
	TOTAL	444.34	3,556.88	5,736.60	2,204.28	

NR—Not reported

(—) Indicates that the State Government/Union Territory concerned did not participate in the programme during the year.

**Figures relate to Rural Development Deptt. only.

Polluted drinking water in Delhi

3193. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to the news-tiem published in the 'Nav Bharat Times' dated the 4th June, 1981 according to which the residents of Delhi are compelled to drink polluted water ;

(b) whether the Government are aware that fishing water, in which cynide etc. are mixed, is flushed in the Yamuna water by various industries ;

(c) whether Government have tried to find out as to why there is generally earth in the drinking water supplied in Delhi; and

(d) the action so far taken by the Government to ensure supply of pure drinking water to the residents of Delhi and further action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b)' Yes. Sir. However, the Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that it is not true that the residents of Delhi are compelled to drink polluted water. The undertaking has further informed that it carries out regular analysis of the raw water at the various in take points and the analysis does not indicate the presence of cynaide, and chormium.

(c) The Undertaking has informed that no earth is generally present in the drinking water as the water is filtered.

(d) The quality of water right from the raw water to its treatment and final distribution upto the consumers tap is checked continuously by the DWS&SDU to ensure that potable water is supplied to the residents of Delhi as per public health standards.

Integrated Rural Development Programme

3194. PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have started an integrated rural development programme under which backward districts have been selected for their all-round development; and

(b) if so, what are the criteria for declaring a district as backward ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALLESHWAR RAM) : (a) the integrated rural development programme, initially launched in 2300 blocks selected mainly from areas covered by existing Centrally sponsored programmes like small farmers development agency and drought prone areas programme, was extended to all the 5011 development blocks in the country with effect from 2nd October, 1980.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above, does not arise.

Pollution in River Ganga

3196. SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER :

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that River Ganga has been subject to highest rate of pollution in the country;

(b) if so, the extent of pollution and its effect on the health of persons making use of this ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to keep the River free from pollution and also to reduce the extent of pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to ascertain the level of pollution in the Ganga river, the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has undertaken a "Comprehensive Pollution Survey of the Ganga River Basin" with the cooperation of the concerned State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. The survey work is yet to be completed.

Department of Environment has also funded the following three research projects relating to the pollution status of river Ganga:—

1. Agricultural pesticide resideues and their degradation in soil, water and a few *biota* of river Ganga from Allahabad to Patna.

2. Limnological Survey and impact of human activities on river Ganga.

3. Investigations on the Ganga river to determine biological indicators of water quality.

However, according to the information of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution the main contributory factor for the pollution of the Ganga river is the discharge of about 3081 MLD untreated waste water daily from 48 Class-I and 66 Class-II cities situated in the river basin.

Government is aware of the effect on the health of persons making use of the river water. .

(c) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 ,s in force in the various States through which the river Ganga passes. The concerned sate Boards are implementing the provisions of this Law. All the industries, new or existing in this belt are required to obtain the consent of the concerned State Boards before discharging their effluents in the river Ganga.

The action in respect of treatment of domestic sewage which is now being discharged in untreated form into the Ganga river has to be taken by the concerned local bodies with the help of respective State Governments.

JCM Directorate of Printing

3198. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some representatives of J.C.M. from Directorate of Printing visited various Government of India Presses on Government expenses ;

(b) if so, the details for the last four years; i.e. dates of visit, dates of advances given to every member and total amounts given to them and presses, where they visited.

(c) whether it is permissible under the rules to visit the various presses on Government expenses, if so, the dates of the Government rules ;

(d) it is also a fact that the advances which were given to them have not so far been adjusted to the Government accounts; and

(e) details of benefit gained by Government by these visits ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND

WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The visits were either as members of Committees formed by the Departmental Council (JCM) of this Ministry under the scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery formulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs or in public interest for specific purposes under the direction of Director of Printing under the powers of the Head of the Department.

(d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) The visits as members of the Committee under the scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery or under the directions of the Director of Printing were useful in maintaining liaison between the management and the staff.

Cooperative Housing Societies Allowed Construction of D.D.A.

3200. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the Co-operative Housing Societies who have been allowed by DDA for building houses on the basis of general irrevocable power/long term tenancy Registration ;

(b) whether a considerable numbers of non-members have manoeuvred to acquire plots in housing societies colonies and have built disproportionately large houses giving rise to High Ratable Value for property tax wealth tax etc. on the basis of "Posh area"; and

(c) the remedial measures taken proposed to be taken with a view to safegaurding the interest of bonafide members in this regard which normally should have been assessed on the basis of actual cost of land and construction on it ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :(a) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that no society has been allowed by them to build houses on the basis of general irrevocable power/ long term tenancy registration.

(b) A few cases have come to the notice of the Delhi Development Authority where the plots have been transferred to non-members. The Delhi Development Authority is taking action under the terms and conditions of the sublease deed to determine the sublease.

(c) As a remedial measures, while allowing extension for building houses, it is ensured by the Delhi Development Athority that the application is made by the member of the cooperative soceity himself or by his agent who holds a simple power of attorney authorising him to deal with D.D.A. for a specific and limited purpose. Cases, where general power of attorney is produced and this power of attorney, inter-alia, authorised the attorney to dispose of the plot or to execute a sale deed are dealt-with as stated in reply to part (b) of the question.

[12 hrs.]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, under different rules, different notices have been given,

(interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have got them.

मैंने कोई एडजर्नमेंट मोशन एडमिट नहीं किया है ।

(interruptions)

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST FINANCE MINISTER, SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN FOR ALLEGEDLY MISLEADING THE HOUSE ON SEPTEMBER 2, 1981.

MR. SPEAKER: I had informed the House on 4 September 1981 that I had received notices of question of breach of privilege from Sarvashri George Fernandes, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Jyotirmoy Bosu, Mani Ram Bagri and Prof. Madhu Dandavate against the Minister of Finance, Shri R. Venkataraman for allegedly misleading the House on September 2, 1981 while replying to clarificatory question on the Calling Attention regarding the reported irregularities in the matter of granting income-tax exemptions to certain Trusts in Maharashtra.

As I informed the House on that day, these notices were referred to the Minister of Finance for furnishing his factual comments. Today, I have also received notices of question of privilege on the same subject from Sarvashri Madhu Dandavate, K. P. Unnikrishnan, Ram Jethmalani, Ram Vilas Paswan...

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it on the same subject?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is some other thing—simply connected with that

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Sarvashri K. P. Unnikrishnan and Ram Vilas Paswan have, with their notices, enclosed zerox copies of the "LOKRAJYA" dated the 16th October 1980 which carried the caption: "Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi giving her consent to name the foundation to be established in Maharashtra as 'Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan'. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Self-image.

MR. SPEAKER: This photograph is the same which had been enclosed with the earlier notices. I have this morning received a detailed note from the Minister of Finance, together with a number of enclosures, in which the Minister of Finance has *inter alia* stated that the notices rely on newspapers' reports which had reproduced a photograph with the caption: 'Prime Minister Indira Gandhi affixing her signature on the document giving her consent to name the Maharashtra Government Trust for promoting talent in literature and fine arts as "Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): But the newspaper got it from the Government of Maharashtra. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please look here. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Why don't you let me speak? (*Interruptions*. He may be referring; but I am to get to the facts. I have to get to the facts. For me, there are so many press clippings, but I have to get the very facts that are there.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: (Bombay South) : *Lokrajya* in a publication of Government of Maharashtra.

MR. SPEAKER: What does it matter? I am not concerned with anything. Let the Maharashtra Government tackle it. I am trying to get the facts—which, if I am satisfied, I will put.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. No question. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: When I am clarifying the position, why don't you listen? You are jumping to conclusion. (*Interruption*) No; he is trying. ...The Finance Minister has furnished the original as well as zerox copy of the document in question and it is seen therefrom that the Prime Minister had signed a document bearing the caption 'Pratibha Pratishthan Maharashtra' and not 'Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan'.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am sitting.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't speak then.

...The Finance Minister has also stated....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You allows us to examine those documents.

MR. SPEAKER : I will. Sure. Please sit down. (*Interruptions*).

Not only the Finance Minister.. I have also got a very large magnifying glass, so as to decipher what was in the paper, and what is there..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : To see the caption no magnifying glass is required.

MR. SPEAKER : It is required ...in that paper.

..... The Finance Minister has also stated that the Trust in question was registered on 18 November 1980 and, therefore, there is no question of its being inaugurated by the Prime Minister on an earlier date, namely, 11 October 1980.

As I have already mentioned, the document which had in fact been signed by the Prime Minister was 'Prathibha Pratishthan Maharashtra' and not 'Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan'. The fact that some newspapers and other publications have given a wrong and misleading caption cannot alter the basic fact that the document signed by the Prime Minister referred only to 'Pratibha Prathishthan Maharashtra'.

According to May's parliamentary Practice, in the British House of Commons, a deliberately misleading statement by a Member or Minister is a contempt of the House as had happened in the Profumo's case in 1963. It has been ruled earlier by my distinguished predecessors that in order to constitute a breach of the privilege or contempt of the House, it has to be proved that the statement was not only wrong or misleading but it was made deliberately to mislead the House. A Breach of Privilege can arise only when Member or the Minister makes a false statement or an incorrect statement wilfully, deliberately and knowingly.

I had also occasion to rule on a similar notice of Question of Privilege against the Minister of Law on 2nd February 1980 that no question of Privilege is involved unless it is proved that the statement was not only wrong or misleading but it was made deliberately to mislead the House.

Having regard to the fact of the case as mentioned above and the ruling and precedent bearing on the subject, I am convinced that there was no attempt by the Minister of Finance to mislead the House much

ss deliberately while replying to he clarificatory questions on the Calling Attention on 2nd September 1981 and therefore I do not give my consent to these Notices under Rule 222.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU : I am on a point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am rising under Direction 118.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU : I am on a point of order . Those who submit notices of a breach of privilege take the responsibility of establishing that what they say is right. Therefore, as far as I am concerned, I can say...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Irrelevant.

(*Interruptions*)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am rising under Direction 118.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Please give me half a minute, Sir.

(*Interræptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You tell me. I will consult you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I did not bar you, Sir. You come to me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. What I have said is all right. You can come to me, you can give your verdict.

(*Interruptions*)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am rising under Direction 118. You had just now quoted that the Finance Minister had given you certain information regarding documents. I want to give a counter document here to establish the fact that not merely what had appeared in the newspaper is the basis of my notice of a breach of privilege against the Finance Minister .. (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me. I am rising under Direction 118 to make a submission. I will make the submission. I never commit a mistake regarding the rules. Therefore, I want to bring to your notice that when we submitted a counter document to establish the fact, we did it, not relying on the newspaper, not relying on the *Indian Express* but I had quoted LOK RAJYA .... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. You give me the paper.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You ask the Minister not to interfere.

Let me complete my submission.

MR. SPEAKER : You give it me to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When I had produced, not the newspaper document but *Lok Rajya* which is the official publication of the Maharashtra Government... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me. I have seen that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I seek your permission to lay* this document on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me. I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have followed all the procedure.

** Not recorded.

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

What is your ruling ? You have not rejected that ?

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me. I will examine it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I had already given it to you.

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me. I will examine it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I had already given it to you. You have not seen what I had given you.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it the same which you had given to me early in the morning ? I had seen it. There is no need of doing it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is your ruling ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my rulling. I had seen that. I had reffered to it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Just now you had said that you are examinining it. Then why do you change your ruling within 2 seconds?

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you understand, Professor ? I thought that it was a new thing. I had referred to *Lok Rajya*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In addition to that, I had given you a new thing.

MR. SPEAKER : I had seen that.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C.M. STEPHEN): This cannot be raised at all under the rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you kindly permit me, I will lay* it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall see that.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा होता है, रूलिंग देने से पहले आप हमारी बात सुनते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे पास आ जाइये, मैं समझा दूंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : लेकिन इसके बारे में वित्त मंत्री को जवाब देना चाहिये...

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me. There is no question. I cannot here you now: I can hear you in the Chamber.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : You must hear us here.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : you have given your ruling without listening to us.

MR. SPEAKER : I get the facts and if I am satisfied, I give my ruling.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is a contradiction in your ruling. You had said that you used a magnifying glass to see what was the title of the document.

MR. SPEAKER : That was for my satisfaction, not for you.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is a Mahasharastra Government publication.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not questioned.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not responsible for the Maharashtra Government. I am responsible for only the Minister here ...

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You are responsible to see that the proof is established. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If there is anything more you can come to me for discussion. I am open to suggestions, but not here. Shri Bhishma Narain Singh.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास सब कुछ है । वैसे मैं कोई बात गलत नहीं करूंगा और अगर करूंगा, तो वापस लेने के लिए तयार हूं । : (**व्यवधान**)....

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अभी कुछ सवाल हैं, जिन का जबाब मिलना बाकी है ।... (**व्यवधान**)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये, मेरी बात सुनिये । आर्डर, आर्डर ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have not given us a hearing. Without listening... (*Interruptions*) You are only listening to the Minister. What about us? This is a unilateral decision. You could have called us in your chamber. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY (Mangalore): Why are you allowing them to violate your own decision? They are....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Who told you that I am allowing them?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is a fact you allowed them.

MR. SPEAKER: Who allowed them?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you saying a wrong thing?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Otherwise, you should take action against them under the rules.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am sorry, you gave a ruling without consulting us. You could have invited us to the Chamber.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनगे आप लोग ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How did you arrive at the conclusion without listening to us?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are inviting us to the Chamber for the funeral of our motion. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready to....

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुन लीजिए ।

(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर नहीं सुनना चाहते, तो आप की मर्जी ।

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia) : May I catch your eye? Mr. Speaker, I have nothing to say about your ruling. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr. Chandra Shekhar.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, I have nothing to say about your ruling. But the other day I read your statement from Hyderabad that you will give your ruling on the basis of your conscience. You

News item "Edible Oil Position likely to worsen"

3178. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Edible Oil Position likely to worsen" appearing in the 'Times of India' New Delhi dated the 9 August, 1981;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to meet the situation particularly in view of the great demand during the ensuing festival season?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES(SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The apprehension that edible oil position is likely to worsen during the current festival season is not well-founded. Government have already taken various steps, in advance to ensure the availability of edible oils to the consumers at reasonable prices during this period. The various steps taken in this regard include the following:—

(1) Continuing imports of adequate quantities of edible oils;

(2) Release of progressively greater quantities of imported oils for the public distribution system;

(3) Instructions to State Governments to exercise strict vigilance over the public distribution system so as to ensure that the imported oils are sold only through licensed fair-price shops, etc. to the card-holders for whom they are meant and are not diverted to open market;

(4) Maintenance of steady production of vanaspati;

(5) Observance of voluntary price-restraint by the vanaspati industry, and its periodic monitoring by Government with the industry;

(6) Strict enforcement by the State Governments of the Storage Control Order and other enactments;

(7) Free movement of oilseeds and oils between various parts of the country; and

(8) Curb on illegal trading in oilseeds and oils by the Forward Markets Commission.

Desert Development Programme

3179. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
SHRI P. NAMGYAL

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state;

(a) the States and Districts in which Desert Development Programme was taken up;

(b) the details of works taken thereto and the amount spent uptodate;

(c) the money allotted during the Sixth Five Year Plan for this purpose; and

(d) is it correct that the amount allotted during the Sixth Five Year Plan is not sufficient to meet the enormous and difficult problems of the desert, if it is so, whether the Government are ready to increase the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) The States and districts covered under the programme are given in the appended statement.

(b) The major activities taken up under the desert development programme are:

(i) afforestation, including sand dune stabilisation;

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me; you are welcome, Sir.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : If we come, you will hear us on this question?

MR. SPEAKER: Any question, Sir.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : You will revise your decision?

MR. SPEAKER: I am open to correction. I am open to suggestion. I accept advice; I value it. I am not a dictator.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid. Shri Bhishma Narain Singh :

12.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) ACT, 1976 WITH AN EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(3) of section 46 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 :—

(i) The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 655 in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1981.

(ii) The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 477(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1981.

(2) A copy of the Explanatory Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) explaining the need for the issue of Notifications.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2759/81].

(*Interruptions*)

[ANNUAL REPORTS WITH AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF CENTRAL BORD OF IRRIGATION AND POWER, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79 AND 1979-80 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table :

(a) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) and (2) above.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2760/81].

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is allowed. This is unparliamentary.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No adjournment motion allowed. Mr. Swaminathan.

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF KARNATAKA DAIRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.,

BANGLORE FOR 1976-77 AND MADHAY PRADESH STATE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., BHOPAL FOR 1977-78 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I big to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a)(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT/2761/81].

(b)(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptoller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2762/81].

NOTIFICATION RE. DRUG (PRICES CONTROL) ORDER

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 500(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1981, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 161/66-CE dated the 8th October, 1966 substituting the expression 'Paragraph 8 of the Drugs Prices Control) Order, 1970' by 'Paragraph 19 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, to issue under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2763/81].

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Parmar, not allowed: unparliamentary. (*Interruptions*) What is said without my permission will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: At what time shall we come? 10' clock?

MR. SPEAKER: Any time. After I get up, you can come.

SHRI SHANKA RANAND.

*Not recorded.

12.20 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SETTING UP OF MEDICAL EDUCATION REVIEW COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : Sir, there has been large-scale expansion of facilities for medical education in the country at under-graduate and post-graduate levels during the past three decades. This development has enabled the country to augment the health services. However, despite this achievement, certain distortions have crept into the medical education system making it inadequately responsive to the health needs and priorities of the country. On more then one occasion, the prime Minister has emphasised how important it is that the medical education system should be reviewed so that it harmonises wholly with the over-riding objective of health care besides ensuring that the needs of the many prevail over those of the few.

A review of the present medical education system has become necessary in the context of the national commitment to attain the goal of "Health for All by the year 2000 A.D." through the universal provision of Primary Health Care. In this context, the resurgence of some of the tropical diseases, the predominantly hospital based rather than community oriented education, the need for preparing medical personnel to respond effectively to the health problems in the rural areas, the imbalance in the proportion of general practioners to post-graduates and the entire process of medical education at under graduate and post-graduate levels. including the goals, instructional methods and evaluation procedures, necessitates an urgent and careful review.

With this objective in view, I have decided to establish a Medical Education Review Committee. The Committee will :

(i) review the current admission procedures (including entrance tests) and domiciliary restrictions for admissions to under-graduate and post-graduate courses and make suitable recommendations separately, in regard thereto ;

(ii) suggest measures aimed at bringing about overall improvement in under-graduate and post-graduate medical education, paying due attention to :

(a) institutional goals ;

(b) content relevence and quality of teaching and training and learning settings; and

(c) evaluation systems and standards ;

(iii) recommend the optimum duration of under-graduate and post-graduate courses of study, separately ;

(iv) examine the existing Internship programme and recommend its future pattern ;

(v) review the working of the Residency scheme along with the Housemanship programme and make recommendations regarding a uniform pattern of post-graduate training ;

(vi) examine the current requirement of Thesis or Dissertation as an essential part of postgraduate medical education and make suitable recommendations in regard thereto ; and

(vii) examine the feasibility of a period of service in the rural areas for medical graduates and post-graduates.

The Committee will also evolve realistic projections of medical manpower requirements (MBBS doctors, general specialists and super-specialists) during the Sixth Five Year

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

Plan and beyond, taking into consideration;

(a) the needs of Government based health care programmes;

(b) the requirement of doctors in the private sector ;

(c) the needs arising from bi-lateral agreements, international commitments and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries ; and

(d) necessity to redress regional imbalances in the distribution of a medical manpower.

In formulating its recommendations , the Committee may keep in view the reports made in recent years by the various Committee and Conferences on Medical Education.

The Committee shall submit its report within six months.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: (Bombay North East) : I am on a point of order. Under Rule 353, no allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person. I draw your attention to Mr. Rakesh who is bringing to your notice a news item in the 'Sunday Statesman'

MR. SPEAKER : Have you given notice of its ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I want to point out to you that if he has brought this matter before you, you are obliged under Rule 356 to call for comments from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : No. Without my permission nothing can be said.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : You have given the ruling that there has been no breach of privilege. The Finance Minister ..

MR. SPEAKER : That is finished.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Then why is it that the newspapers which gave all these things ..

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Irrelevant.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Rawat. Why are you going into all these things Why can not you allow him to make a speech ?

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं कहां कहां देखता फिरूं । ...व्यवधान...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत हो गया, अब तो हाउस का काम चलने दीजिए ।

12.25 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED COMPLAINTS AGAINTS POSTAL EMPLOYEES FOR MALPRACTICES RE. MONEY ORDERS

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT (Almora) : I call the attention of the Minister of Communications to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

Re : the reported complaints against postal employees regarding nonreceipt of payment, misappropriation, short payment and delayed payment of money order amounts and action taken by Government in the matter.

व्यवधान

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठिये कोई हद होती है । अब मैं कहां कहां इनको देखता फिरूंगा आप कृपा कर के बैठिये अब हाउस का काम चलने दीजिये । बहुत हो गया ।

Shri G.M. Banatwalla *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: It is his duty to do it. I am not going to prompt him. I have referred the matter to the Foreign Minister. I want some facts from the Foreign Minister.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : शुक्रवार को आर्म्स सप्लाई के खिलाफ जो अमरीकन ऐम्बेसी के सामने हमने डेमोंस्ट्रेशन किया था जिसमें 'असली भारत' के कारस्पोंडेंट का कैमरा छीना गया, जिसकी रिपोर्ट भी हुई है, उस पर हमने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया....

[شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

شکروار کو آرمس سپلائی کے خلاف جو امریکن ایمبیسی کے سامنے ہم نے ڈیمونسٹریشن کیا تھا جس میں "اصلی بھارت" کے کریسپونڈینٹ کا کیمرہ چھینا گیا - جس کی رپورٹ بھی ہوئی ہے اس پر ہم نے ایڈ جورنمینٹ موشن دیا .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोई और मोशन दीजिये । ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन थोड़े ही होता है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I rise on a point of order. I sincerely wish to assist you. We had a case which I think is a very good precedent Shri Tul Mohan Ram's case, and this House had taken a decision ..

MR. SPEAKER : There is no case.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Then a perusal Committee was constituted by the chair..

You consitute a perusal committee.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question . There is no case here.

You are unnecessarily trying to take the time of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Professor saheb, please do not disturb the proceedings.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN) : The department handles eleven crore money orders every year and makes payment of Rs. 1150 crores through them. There is bound to be a complaint if a money order is not paid or wrongly paid. As against this large volume of money orders handled during the year 1980-81 the department received only 3·28 lakhs of enquiries and complaints about the money orders. This works out to less than 3 per thousand of money orders handled. It is found that during the last 5 years the level of complaints about the money orders has remained practically the same.

The complaints are handled by the department on a decentralised basis and field officers have been delegated adequate powers to redress the complaints. Rules and procedures have been prescribed for their prompt settlement. Over 98 complaints are settled within 3 months and 99·8% within 6 months.

In many cases it is found on enquiry that the money order was actually paid but the complaint was lodged because the sender stated that he did not get back the acknowledgement of the payee. In some cases the money order forms are reported as not received in the office of payment or lost in transmission. In such cases promptly duplicate money orders are issued and paid. In some

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

cases delay in payment is also noticed, particularly in the remote and hilly areas due to difficulties in making adequate cash available promptly in the branch post offices. Delay in payment is caused also due to addresses of payees not being complete or payees not being available for a number of days. Some cases, which are few and far between, come to notice where payment to wrong payees is made, sometimes due to bonafide mistake and sometimes due to lapses on the part of erring employees. In such cases after proper investigation appropriate departmental or legal action is taken against the delinquents.

In the past isolated cases also came to notice where amounts of some money orders were misappropriated by the booking or the paying officials or where moneyorders were tampered with in course of transmission or where bogus money orders were got inserted in the mail stream and got paid. However such cases have been extremely few and far between and they involved extremely small number and amount of money orders. They were promptly detected and necessary legal action was taken against the delinquents. No major case of this type has, however, been reported in the recent past.

The department has prescribed elaborate system of checks and cross-checks and a system of verification of payment of certain number of money orders, both in the urban and rural areas. All this coupled with the system of prompt enquiry into complaints minimises chances of malpractices and even isolated instances of this type cannot go undetected for long. The Department keeps the system under constant review and takes necessary preventive and punitive measures as the occasion demands.

Keeping in view the large volume of money order traffic and the money involved, and that this work is performed by 5½ lakh employees in 1 lakh 40 thousand offices spread over the country, the money order service can be regarded as very efficient and reliable.

12.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत: उपाध्यक्ष जी, जब मैं पार्लियामेंट में चुन कर आया तो उससे पहले एज लीडर आफ अपोजीशन माननीय स्टीफन की जो भूमिका रही उसका मैं प्रशंसक था। लेकिन आज किस तरीके से हमारा पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट काम कर रहा है उससे ऐसा लगता है, केवल दो ही डिपार्टमेंट ऐसे रह गये हैं—रेल और पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट्स जिनको देख कर जनता पार्टी के समय के मिसरूल की याद आती है। इन्दिरा जी के सत्ता में आने के बाद हमारे जितने भी और डिपार्टमेंट्स थे उनकी वर्किंग में बहुत सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन पी० ऐंड टी० में और रेलवे विभाग में जो काम चल रहा है ऐसा लगता है कि इन दोनों विभागों में कम्पटीशन चल रहा है। और ज्यादा न कह कर मैंने केवल इशारा किया है। मुझे माननीय स्टीफन साहब की क्षमता में पूरा विश्वास है और मैं चाहता हूं कि रेलवे के बाद अगर और कोई विभाग है जो कामन आदमी तक पहुंचता है, और जो हमारे रूरल इनफास्ट्रक्चर में प्रवेश करता है तो वह पी० एन्ड टी० डिपार्टमेंट ही है और कोई दूसरा विभाग नहीं है। इसलिये इसमें जो अनुशासन हीनता है, या देरी करने की प्रवृत्ति है, फ्राड करने की प्रवृत्ति है, टेलीफोन काल मिलाइये तो मिलती नहीं, काल को कोई अटेंड नहीं करता है, मनीआर्डर समय पर लोगों को नहीं मिलता, चिट्ठी समय पर नहीं मिलती, लिफाफा नहीं मिलेगा, पोस्टकार्ड नहीं मिलेगा इन तमाम बातों की वजह

से जनता में बड़ा असंतोष व्याप्त है। इस तरह से कहां तक काम चल सकता है ? इसको आपको जल्दी से जल्दी सुधारना चाहिये।

जो मैंने काल अटेंशन दिया है उसके पीछे हमारी और हमारे तमाम कांग्रेसी साथियों की मंशा भी यही है कि इन कमियों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलायें ताकि उनको दूर किया जा सके। जो आपने यहां पर बयान दिया है....

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अगर माननीय स्टीफन में शर्म है तो इस्तीफा दें।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : कमी-बेश इसमें क्या क्या हुआ है यह तो आपने जरूर कहा है। लेकिन जो हो रहा है उसको सुधारने के लिये आप क्या करेंगे उसके विषय में एक शब्द भी आपने ब्यान में नहीं कहा।

आपने कहा कि 11 करोड़ मनीआर्डर होते हैं और 1,000 के बीच में तीन मनीआर्डर गलत पहुंचते हैं। लेकिन उन तीन में से कोई गरीब आदमी भी ऐसा हो सकता है जिसका बच्चा परदेश से कमाकर अपने मां बाप को पैसा भेजता होगा। अब अगर उस गरीब को समय पर पैसा न पहुंचे तो वह कहां पर हिट करता होगा, यह आपको सोचना चाहिये। और जो आपने रेमेडीज बतायी हैं कि हमारे यहां यह सिस्टम है जांच कर के ऐक्शन लेते हैं, इसमें कहीं पर उल्लेख नहीं किया गया कि आप क्या ऐक्शन लेते हैं और किन किन कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ आपने साल में ऐक्शन लिया। जब कि लगातार आपके पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट में यह देखने में आता है कि एक आदमी मनीआर्डर भेजता है तो गांव में जो पोस्टमैन है वह उस रुपये को अपने पास रख लेता है। अगर चार महीने भी अपने पास रख लिया तो उस व्यक्ति की तो चार महीने तक आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं हो पायी जिस काम के लिये उसके बच्चे ने बाहर से पैसा भेजा था। तो इस विषय में आपने क्या ऐक्शन लिया है यह अपने ब्यान में नहीं बताया।

दूसरे आपने अपने ब्यान में पोस्टल एजेन्सीज के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जब कि आज जगह जगह फेक पोस्टल एजेंसीज खुली हुई हैं जहां अगर कोई आदमी मनीआर्डर करने जाता है, तो मनीआर्डर न कर के जाली रसीद दे देती हैं, और हर आदमी शिकायत भी नहीं कर पाता, और अगर कोई शिकायत करता भी है तो वह एन्टरटेन नहीं होती है। इसका कारण यह है कि आपके डिपार्टमेंट में एक तो ऐडवाइजरी कमेटीज इस समय नहीं हैं। जो हैं भी वह आपने जोनल लेविल पर बना रही है, और एक एक जोन इतना बड़ा है कि ठीक से सुपरवाइज करना नामुमकिन है। जैसे यू० पी० है इस जोन की आपने लखनऊ में एक ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी बना दी। तो वह सारे प्रान्त को सुपरवाइज नहीं कर सकती। इसलिये जो ऐडवाइजरी कमेटीज हैं वह कमिश्नरी लेविल पर होनी चाहिये। बल्कि मैं तो समझता हूं कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेविल पर होनी चाहिये। ताकि आपके डिपार्टमेंट की कहीं पर कोई फाल्ट आये तो पब्लिक रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव आपके कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों को बता सकें। इस समय आपके पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट में ट्रेड यूनियनिज्म बहुत है जिसकी वजह से जितना इसमें गड़बड़ हो रहा है उतना कहीं नहीं है। ट्रेडयूनियनिज्म को भी कंट्रोल करना चाहिये, जो प्रतिपक्षी लोग इन को ज्यादा उकसा देते हैं उस पर विचार करना चाहिये। विरोधियों द्वारा इनको उकसा देने से बहुत नुक्सान हो रहा है, कितनों का सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

होता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि अपनी क्षमता, योग्यता और लीडरशिप के नाम पर कम से कम इस बात पर जरूर प्रकाश डालें कि आप किस तरीके से अपने मंत्रालय को ठीक करेंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN) : My very learned friend has gone very much beyond this call Attention Notice. The point before us is only about mal-functioning money order part of it which I have explained in detail. Even with respect to that the report is un-satisfactory, one becomes rather sceptical as to how satisfaction can be given to everybody at all. There is a huge operation of handling of amounts to the tune of Rs. 1200 crores per year. About 11 crores of money orders are passing through. Out of that the total amount involved under fraud whatever that be, is to the tune of just Rs. 2·85 lakhs. Rs. 1200 crores are bing paid. Money that is mis-used in a particular year comes to Rs. 2.8 lakhs. We must certainly pay a word of compliment to the huge number of employees who are doing this transaction, paying faithfully the money to the payees at their doors. This is the total picture we have to see.

The total number of fraud cases detected year to year, I am giving four years figures-696, 612, 509, 509 as against the total operation of, as I said about 12 crores. This is the comparative figure that is now before us.

I made an exercise of finding out how exactly the complaints are composed of. Between January and March, 1981 there were 93,000 money order complaints coming to us. I ordered analysis about it. The analysis was made. Out of this 93,000 60,000 or 61,000 was to the effect that they did not get the acknowledgement back. But when they checked back, it was seen all the money had been already paid. Acknowledgement does not come back as registered. It comes back just as a paper. People mis-place it somewhere. The money was actually paid.

Out of 93,000 complaints, in 61,000 cases it was found that money was actually paid. About 17,000 complaints were that there was delay in payment. Payment was made beyond ten or fifteen days or whatever that happened. That happens in far away areas, in the Branch Post Offices hilly areas. At times they may not have the money because substantial amount of money has got to be paid. In difficult terrains we do not get cash bags. We get cash on to the other area. It takes a little time. That is part of the reason. Part of the reason is employees also keep a little money back at times. 17,000 is to that extent.

Loss of money order forms in transmission was to the tune of 9358. Wrong payments, out of 93,000 was only to the extent of 1150. That wrong payment could be further analysed post men being misled by the witness of wrong man and the man disappeared and all that.

In the case of money order it is impossible that the transaction goes un-detected because the payee complains and the sender complains. No transaction which is misused can go undetected. Looking at this huge operation, we must pay compliments to the staff that they are doing it so faithfully. I must say India is the only country where money order is paid at the door of the payee. Everywhere you get a chit saying your money is here. You come and collect. India is the only country where it is beng paid at the door of the payee.

We have 1,40,000 post offices. Out of that excepting for 20,000 rest are extra department post offices.

Most of it happens with extra-departmental post offices. 80 per cent of this happens with extra-departmental post offices because we recruit people of that type for the purpose of a particular area. Mostly, it happens there. Barring that, there is not much of a complaint and, wherever there is, even in the smallest town, the money is paid and the claim settled.

As far as efficiency is concerned, I would submit, out of these complaints, 95 per cent is settled within 3 months' time and 99.5 per cent is settled within 6 months' time. There cannot be a speedier settlement than this. There is no complaint which is pending beyond 6 months. There may be some complaints outstanding but that is because they may be of complicated nature. May be, the payee himself comes and puts a wrong claim that the money was not paid to him? may be, a clever fellow puts a wrong claim and tries to fool the Department. We will have to be clear about it. The complaints are being handled speedily. We see to it that the complaints are settled speedily. A huge part of it, more than 90 per cent of it, is settled within 3 months and, beyond 6 months, practically no complaint remains. The money is being paid. This is the picture of efficiency as far as the money-order part is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri B. V. Desai. If you have got any complaint regarding money order only, you can ask the Minister, not about other issues. It is not a general discussion.

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur) : The hon. Minister comes from adjoining district of mine. So, I have got high regard for him.

I have gone through the statement which he has given. I do not want to be second in any way in expressing my appreciation of the Postal Department. So far as money order is concerned, definitely, I support him and I even go beyond that in paying compliments.

Just today morning, I rang up "185" . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are going to the telephones actually. This is only with regard to money order.

SHRI B.V. DESAI It is concerning him only.

I rang up "185"—Phonograms. The telephone operator says : Kindly wait; you are in the queue. कृपया इन्तजार कीजिए- आप क्यू में हैं।

How long should it go ? For 25 minutes? Can he not do something in this regard? It may not concern this matter. But it concerns Mr. Stephen. He is a good friend of mine. Should he not do something about it He may say in his reply that it does not concern money order. But it concerns Mr. Stephen. He should do something in this regard. Of course, this is not only about "185", "199", whatever service you take. He may please take note of it.

Regarding the money order, of course, the magnitude of work is here . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER If you please visit one of the telephone exchanges to see why the telephone operator says, "You are in the queue" you will understand.

SHRI B. V. DESAI : I do agree.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : She is not personally against you. The switch board is over. I know something about the Postal Department because I have worked in the Department for 25 years.

SHRI B. V. DESAI : You know more about it than me.

So far as money order part is concerned, looking from the point of view of the magnitude of work, as far as percentage is concerned, it is very negligible. I do agree. But none-the-less, we should not skip over it. In remote parts, it is going on a big scale. On the all-India level, from the magnitude point of view, the percentage may be little. But there is a brisk business going on. Even old-age pensions are delayed by 2-3 months. He comes with 3 months' document. He keeps one month for himself and pays for two months. The officers at the lower level should try to tighten up and see that such things do not happen. This should not happen. That is the point I wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. What he has stated here is of course, in praise of it. But I want to know how he wants to tackle this problem. Although it is a very small portion, so far as the magnitude is concerned, that also requires some serious handling by the hon. Minister and his Department. May I know from the hon. Minister in what way he is going to do it?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : It was in an effort to find out where the malady lies that I ordered that the total complaints for a particular period may be analysed and the result of the analysis has shown that there were only 1,000 wrong payments or mis-payments. Wrong payment was not an every day affair. During the whole year, the fraud that was detected as fraud was only around Rs. 500/-. This fraud has taken place when the staff is about 5 lakhs and the operation is about Rs. 12 crores. This is minimal. That too is the fault of the body polity. Somebody wants to commit a fraud. The important thing that we have identified is that the money is being paid. There is no single case of any person having sent out the Money Order and the Department not compensating. There are some clever men, manipulating cleverly. It is in an effort to find out where exactly, the shoe is pinching that an analysis was made, which was satisfying. The only . . . absolute solution is making everybody a sort of saintly person who will not be indulging in corruption. Let us think that we are dealing with the people in Extra-Departmental Post Offices who are drawing about Rs. 125/- . It is those persons who are getting a little tempted at times. Please also understand that. Let us understand that sort of thing.

As far as departmental persons are concerned, I have to say that almost 80% of this is happening in the farflung area.

As far as the payment of old-age pension is concerned, I must submit that State Governments are coming to me saying that our Departments services must be made available to them for the payment of old-age pension, scholarship to the scheduled caste children, teachers' salaries and to arrange payment to the people in far-flung areas. They say "You are the only system that we can depend upon and about which we can think that the money will actually reach the other people". Bihar came to me. Many other States came to me and I said "If I am to undertake this operation, I must get something extra in order that I may take care of my employees also." This is the negotiation which is going on. Gujarat wants my services. Bihar wants my services, Both State Government's service is the most inefficient and corrupt. They feel that they are not able to carry it out. But they depend entirely on the Postal system. Let us salute the staff members, for the poor men who are working there and who are carrying out the huge operations.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pannani) : What happen to 185 ?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : 185 will be free of the queue when the pressure for more and more messages is reduced. It is the only answer to this. The whole problem is that our equipment cannot carry the heavy load that is coming upon it. That is the simple fact of the matter. When it is said "Please wait, you are on queue, it means that at least 5 people are in the queue. Beyond that it will be rejected. They are in the queue and remember, 185 means you have got to take down; the message. It is not like the other where you just give a complaint and leave it. If 185 is taken, you take down the message. It takes its own time. Therefore, it can take such a long time. If the message is long, the message will have to be taken. There are 2 alternatives possible. If one is taken, the line is cut off and nothing is stated and you get a busy tone. I think that it should not be so. If you get away from the line, you will not get a chance and, therefore, this instrument was put in to announce to you that you have got a chance and to please wait in queue. But if you are so impatient not to wait in the queue for even 15 minutes, then you can take your own time and come up in time. Your time depends on the length of the message that the previous man is dictating to the man who is taking. If the message is too long, you will have to wait a little too long. (*Interruptions*).

A large number of people are there. In spite of that, the message are so heavy. It is coming in. That also shows that my Service is very much in demand.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I fully endorse the views expressed by hon. Minister. I also say that there are black-sheep in every field everywhere and we cannot generalise this. Not only that. As you are aware it is only when these black-sheep are brought to the surface, then only, we can take action against these people. If a trend is created to demoralise the entire class of employees, I think it will have a far-reaching effect. Therefore, I request the hon. Members to desist from commenting on the performance of the employees who are sincere. Their number is greater than the number of these ungrateful and unlawful elements.

Because of the growing activities of the Postal Department, I am raising this point. Our hon. Minister was also pleased to say something about the performance of the P & T Department. That is why I am just raising this point. Because of the growing activities of the P & T Department, I want to know whether there is any need to have a separate Central budget for this Department. At the same time, it would be better if he brings it to the notice of the House and to the poeple of this country what exactly is the actual profit that has been made in the year 1980-81 and what would be the estimated profit of this Department in the year 1981-82. Unless we come to know of that, I think, the people will be in the dark so far as the performance of the Department is concerned.

Only one thing is there. With due respect to the Department I may submit that the efficiency of the senior supervisory cadre has gone down. I want to know what action has been taken by the Department to improve the efficiency of these people . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That may be because of old age, I think. People come to the supervisory cadre at the old age; so, efficiency would have gone down because of old age, I think.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : May be, because of old age also. That may be one of the reasons. If there are any complaints, is government having a

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

system in the form of a vigilance cell to check and take action on the complaints received by the Department so far as money-orders and other things are concerned ?

One more point, and that is about the shortage of stationery, including money-order forms. We have been told that there is a shortage. I want to know whether Government is thinking of setting up any security press for printing postal stationery, and if so, which place has been selected, the proposed investment and the capacity.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : There is another security press which has been settled upon and about which I made an announcement here. That will be set up in Hyderabad. Over and above that, for printing our forms which are in short supply we are setting up a press of the P & T Department exclusively for the P & T Department. The work is going on. The exact site has not yet been finalised; it will be finalised in a few months' time. We are setting up a press of our own for this purpose.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : What about efficiency in the supervisory cadre?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : About the supervisory staff, I entirely agree with my friend that, if the supervisory staff becomes as efficient as they should, the rest of it will follow. There has been a dilution in the efficiency of the supervisory staff over the period by making them completely subject to a sort of organized trade union pressure that comes in and the Department not backing them up. I think, this trend has changed now. The supervisory staff have been told that there will be no interference from the political or any other side, they will have to perform their job efficiently and they will have the backing. I am now satisfied. The efficiency of the supervisory staff is coming up very fast and consequently the other performance is also toning up.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : What about a separate Budget for P & T ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a policy issue. That is why he is avoiding it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY: About profit at least he can say. What was the profft for 1980-81 ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't insist. He cannot say these things.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विभाग की एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है और इसीलिए शायद प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस विभाग की जबावदेही स्टीफन साहब जैसे व्यक्ति के ऊपर सौंपी है और उन के सहयोगी श्री कार्तिक उरांव पर है। लेकिन हम को ऐसा लगता है कि अधिक दक्षता और अधिक योग्यता के कारण ही जो सही बात है व्यावहारिक बात है उसकी गहराई तक न जाकर एक विशेष वस्तु की ओर हम ज्यादा ध्यान देते हैं। जैसे कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री रावत जी: ने स्टीफन साहब का ध्यान लिफाफों की कमी की ओर, टेलीफोन की ओर किया है, तो स्टीफन साहब ने कहा कि यह इस ध्यानाकर्षण के परव्यूह में नहीं आता है। परन्तु वास्तव में हम गांव में जायें और देखें कि हमारी स्थिति क्या है। यह रैकेट प्रकाश में आया है, हम जिस क्षेत्र से आते हैं सरण डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जहां कि मनीआर्डर देश के कौने-कौने से सर्वाधिक जाता है। यदि आप पूरे साल का आंकड़ा देखेंगे तो अधिकांश हिस्सा हमारे जिले में आता-जाता है।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Sir, I

move that the present debate be adjourned.. We had been to the Speaker's Chamber and we have discussed the entire matter....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, please. Mr. Krishna Pratap Singh, please carry on....

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not allowing. This will not go on record.... If there is something said without my permission it will not go on record ....

(Intreruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please sit down.... Calling attention is on now. I will not allow anybody to speak. Mr. Krishna Pratap Singh, please carry on .... Anything said in his House without my permission will not go on record ....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not giving permission. Calling attention is the agenda. ....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Singh, you go ahead ....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the way....I am on the agen da ....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting. Except the call attention, don't record anything else.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I am on a point of order ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No point of order. Now it is call attention....No, no, I am not allowing.

Mr. Singh, please carry on ....

(Interruptions)

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry.]

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि शिकायतें जो की जाती हैं, वे सही रूप से दर्ज नहीं की जाती हैं । मैं दो-तीन बातों की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । अभी कुछ महीने पहले मैंने स्वयं एक आरोप पत्र सारंग जिला के सुप्रिन्टेंडेंट के खिलाफ दिया था लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : Sir, as a protest, we walk out.

12.58 hrs.

Shri George Fernandes some other hon Members then left the House.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूं, वहां के कई आदमियों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित आवेदन पत्र दिया था श्री रामप्रीत पुत्र श्री काशी दास ने एक मनीआर्डर भेजा गया था जो प्राप्तकर्त्ता को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। उस सम्बन्ध में मैंने अलीगंज पोस्टमास्टर को 18-5-81 को शिकायत की थी लेकिन अभी कोई उस पर कार्यवाही नहीं की गई । इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो शिकायत दर्ज की गई है उस पर कब तक कार्यवाही की जायेगी ? मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि आप जो प्रैस खोलने जा रहे हैं

**No recorded.

[श्री कृष्ण प्रतापसिंह]

क्या वह बिहार प्रदेश में स्थापित करेंगे, जहां कि सबसे ये ज्यादा मनीआर्डर आता है, लिफाफे और पोस्टकार्ड ज्यादा बिकता है?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Sir, there is no new point made by the hon. Member. He mentioned about some money orders being sent but not received. I would rather take it as a test case if he would kindly give me the information about that. Let the information about that be given to me. I would ensure him that as a test case, I am prepared to take it up.

With regard to the press, I have alreajdy said that nobody tells in advance where it is going to be put up. It will be established somewhere in India.

13 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Zainul Basher. Only on money order complaints and no general discussion.

It is time also. Please take that part of the money order complaints from your long list.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, nobody can beat the hon. Minister at least in this House. He can convince this House with his figures, he can convince me also. But, neither he nor me, both can convince the country.

Sir, some time back, no less a person than the Prime Minister herself had expressed dissatisfaction about the working of this department; this department used to be a well managed department in the past when the stalwarts like Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and others were the Ministers. But, I do not know what happened to it now ?

Mr. Stephen is very able man, a very honest man, a very efficient man and a very good Parliamentarian. Even when the Janata Party Government was here, they could not beat him when he was the Leader of the Opposition. I think he is too big for the Department. He is a heavy weight for this department.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are putting it in a very nice manner.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I have great respect for Mr. Stephen. As I said already, he and myself cannot convince the country. I do not want to go into details of what is happening in this country. This is not the proper time for that.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the working of a branch post office. The hon. Minister is very correct when he said that whosoever has sent his money orders the money is safe and they have reached the persons whether they reached them in three day's time or three month's time or three year's time. That is another matter. My point here is that they reached the persons. The complaints are with regard to the Branch post offices—not the sub-post offices. There are many departmental post offices. I think there are no complaints regarding the distribution of the money order's. What happened was that most of the money-lenders have become the post-masters in the Branch Post Offices. This is a fact. When they become post-masters, what they do is this. When the money order comes, they lend it to someone. After two months or after three months they call the persons concerned and pay something and ask them to come after one week to get the balance. They give that in instalments. In one case I came to know of that. This was a recent case. I am going to write to the Minister. In a village in Varanasi, a person was suffering from T.B. He

was in need of money for his treatment. His brothers sent him Rs, 1,000 for his treatment. One post office collected that. Let the hon. Minister kindly make a note of this. It is a Sadalpura Post Office in Varanasi. His brothers sent him Rs. 1,000. He was intimated after one month by his brother. He went to the post office and told the post master that the money order had not been received. He was told that the money order had not come, the money order had not come. When he made a complaint to the postal authorities, the inspector came, he took the man to the post office. Before the Inspector, he we willing to pay Rs. 500 only and he promised to pay the balance of Rs. 500/- after a week. This is the case with every branch post Office. There is no complaint about sub-post office or departmental post office. Only the complaint lies with branch post offices. I would like to know specifically whether he is going to abolish branch post office and convert them into sub-post offices ? I know they will have to spend more but the efficiency will increase. The telephone people are complaining that postal department is eating our money and, as such, how can we improve. They say that if the telephone department is separated they can improve a lot. The Minister may kindly look into this complaint but the postal services are essential services. If they are losing money let them lose it. We can reimburse them from the Central pool. There is no worry about it. Post office is one such thing which concerns every individual. So, we should ensure its proper functioning. I would not like to put any question because I know the Minister will beat me and I cannot beat him.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Sir, I must thank my very obliging friend for the compliments he paid me personally. I know all the Members on this side and even on the other side who are well disposed towards me. I have to doubt about it. I am very much beholden to them for that. He incidentally said that I am too big for the Department. I must say that this Department is too big for anybody and doing a service which is extremely Yeoman and one must feel about it. As far as I am concerned I am proud of being connected with this Department. I feel like fulfilment in my life by being connected with a Department which is doing so great service to the country. As far as postal section is concerned I feel aggrieved when anybody attacks it. It has got defects. Quality has come down a little but look at the operation that is carried on. This is even today the best in the whole world. Everybody acknowledges that. This is indicated by the figures which I just mentioned.

As far as branch post offices are concerned there is no getting away from that. There are 5 lakh villages and we have got post offices which cover 1.40 lakh which means still three lakh villages are outside and without the facility of post office. Even if you start a branch post office there is monthly expenditure of Rs. 500. If we spend out like that not even the Government of India with all its resources could meet the financial requirements that are coming. Therefore, this sort of an agency system has been developed for branch post office areas. We are trying to take care of their needs and requirements. There may be some moneylenders here and there but if you look at the branch post masters most of them come from the lowest cadres. They have nothing to do with the moneylending. They are the most poorly placed people. That is one of the problems with us. Persons of proper status do not come in. Therefore they are subjected to some temptation and all that. Sometimes the Department is also responsible because by the time money order form reaches the far away area we are not able to get the money across to him at that time. There are some such

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

cases because it is such a far away area or a dacoit infested place like that. We are not able to get to such places. If I may state this, Sir, more than 80 per cent of the complaints pertain to areas in Bihar and in U.P., and with respect to the Branch Post Offices, there are complex reasons ; we are handling these cases ; we have made an analysis ; we have made a study about these. With all that, I am repeating, Sir,— the quality of service that is being given (with all the defects and some depressing aspect of it)still remainthe silver-lining of the whole establishment and the service that is being done.

13.11 hrs.

CHAPARMUKH-SILGHAT RAILWAY LINE AND THE KATAKHAL LALABAZAR RAILWAY LINE (NATIONALISATION) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertakings of the Chaparmukh-Silghat Railway Company Limited in relation to the Chaparmukh-Silghat Railway Line an dthe undertakings of the Katakhal-Lalabazar Railway Company Limited in relation to the Katakha Lalabazar Railway Line with a view to securing the efficient operation of the said Railway lines so as to subserve the needs of the north-eastern areas of India and to protect the links of communication between the said areas and the rest of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertakings of the Chaparmukh-Silght Railway Company Limited in relation to the Chaparmukh-Silght Railway Line and the undertakings of the Katakhal-Lalabazar Railway Company Limited in relation to the Katakhal-Lalabazar Railway Line with a view to securing the efficient operation of the said Railway lines so as to subserve the needs of the north-eastern areas of India and to protect the links of communication between the said areas and the rest of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto ."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY : I introduce † the Bill.

13.13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now matters under rule 377. Mr. Digvijay Sinh is absent. Mr Jaipal Singh Kashyap is not there. Now Mr. Behera.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II, section 2, dated 7-9-81

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED FOR A MINING ENGINEERING DEGREE COLLEGE IN ORISSA

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi): Orissa is a mineral-rich State where iron-ore, maganese, limestone, pig iron, chromite, tin, mica and coal are available in abundance. Seeing the availability of high grade minerals, private and public sector undertakings have established mineral-based industries and factories at different places of the State. Works are in progress in almost every mine except the few ones which have been recently discovered by the Geological Survey of India. Engineers from all parts of the country are working in those mines and factories. But the number of mining engineers from Orissa is microscopic. The reason is not far to seek. There is only one mining engineering school in the entire State which can only give a diploma to its students. Students coming out from that institute are deprived ofgetting higher education on mining engineering. The financial status of each of those students is not sound enough to join in other States for higher education. Due to the above reason, there is always shortage of highly qualified mining engineers from Orissa.

The people of this backward state have been agitating for the last many years for the setting up of a Mining Engineering degree college, and some higher institution for research and training in the subject. Government of India has a proposal for modernization and upgradation of mines of the country during the sixth plan period. The role of mining engineers in the implementation of modernization is very significant. In order to make mining engineers available, Central Government should expedite the programme of opening mining engineering degree colleges.

Orissa is an under-developed State where infra-structural facilities are available to provide practical training to the mining engineering college. In view of this, I urge upon the Government of India to take all possible steps to open a degree college on mining engineering in Orissa.

(ii) NEED FOR PROTECTION TO REMINGTON RANDS HOWRAH UNIT

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : The standard typewriter is an essential office equipment in the present Indian commercial conditions (small unit with meagre capita and mountain-high employment problem). Remingon Rand's Howrah unit has an installed capacity of 36,000 standard typerwriters. Since 1969, Remington's production has all along been pegged to an average of 22,000 to 23,000. During all these years, the plant and the machinery at the Howrah factory has been exploited without any major replanishment, so much so that their written-down value has dwindled from Rs. 87.75 lakhs in 1965 to a meagre Rs. 35 lakhs. But the Central Government has already issued licence for electric typewriter in favour of the proposed Bangalore e ectric typewriter unit, while abandoning its mother unit at Howrah. How without enquiring into all these things, licence has been issued to make them other plant further crippled, *i.e.* any investment during coming years in plant and machinery will be for electric typewriter plant, with the deliberate intention of further shattering this mother unit in Howrah. This act of the concerned Ministry was also protested by the Bureau of Public Enterprises and the Communications Ministry. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to save the Remington's Howrah unit from being further crippled, and demand a statement from the concerned Minister in this matter.

(iii) ALLEGED ARREST OF TWO TRADE UNION LEADERS OF LOCO-RUNNING STAFF UNDER NATIONAL SECURITY ACT.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : I wish to draw

*The origoal speach was delivered in Oriya

[Shri George Fernandes]

the attention of the House to one more instance of the way the National Security Act is used to harass and brow-beat trade union workers.

Mr S. C. Datta, driver and Mr. Newton Eliza, shunter are active trade union workers among the loco running staff at Ajni near Nagpur. Apparently, orders for their detention under the National Security Act were issued on January 28, 1981 along with similar detention orders for other workers. This was at the time of the loco running staff strike. However, for reasons best known to the police, they were not arrested.

The strike of the loco running staff was called off towards the end of February 1981. Both Mr. Datta and Mr. Eliza were allowed to resume duty on 6th and 7th of June 1981 respectively. They were kept attached to the office, and not posted on running duty.

Now, two and a half months after they resumed duty, Mr. Datta has been detained on 26th August and Mr. Eliza on 28th August, under the National Security Act.

The action of whosoever it is that ordered their arrest is patently *mala fide* and needs to be condemned in the strongest possible language.

I urge that the Home Minister take steps to order the immediate release of these two railwaymen.

(iv) NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN CHHATISGARH AREA OF MADHYA PRADESH.

श्री कैयर भूषण (रायपुर) : मान्यवर मध्य प्रदेश का पूर्वी हिस्सा जो छत्तीसगढ़ के नाम से जाना जाता है जहां पर आदिवासियों एवं हरिजनों की संख्या अधिक है आर्थिक दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। विगत कुछ वर्षों से उस क्षेत्र में अकाल पड़ रहा है। उस क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण खेतिहर मजदूर मजदूरी की तलाश में छत्तीसगढ़ छोड़ कर पलायन कर जाते हैं। उन्हें दूरस्थ स्थानों में बहुत कठिन स्थिति में जीवन बिताना पड़ रहा है। मजबूरी का फायदा उठा कर मजदूर भरती करने वाले दलाल पैदा हो गए हैं। वे उन्हें उचित मजदूरी की लालच बता सपरिवार ले जाते हैं तथा ठेकेदारों के पास बंधक मजदूर के रूप में बंधक रख देते हैं। उन्हें जीवन यापन के लिए उन प्रदेशों में ठेकेदारों के यहां आजीवन बंधक रहना पड़ता है। उन्हें वहां नाम-मात्र की मजदूरी मिलती है। घर वापस जाना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें डरा धमका कर रखा जाता है तथा उनके मजदूरी के पैसे उन्हें दिए नहीं जाते। उनके जीवन रक्षा का प्रबन्ध वहां की सरकार किसी प्रकार की नहीं कर रही है। न ही उन्हें मुक्त करने की व्यवस्था कर रही है और न ही उन्हें छत्तीसगढ़ मध्य प्रदेश के अन्तर्गत वापस लाने तथा उनकी जीवकोपार्जन की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। छत्तीसगढ़ में पुनः अकाल की स्थिति है। अतः उस क्षेत्र के खेतिहर मजदूर पलायन करना प्रारम्भ कर दिए हैं। इसलिए शासन का ध्यान छत्तीसगढ़ की अकाल से मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए सिंचाई सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए उस क्षेत्र के प्रस्तावित योजनाओं को शीघ्र प्रारम्भ करें तथा वहां उचित मजदूरी की व्यवस्था करे तथा छत्तीसगढ़ के मजदूर जो देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में बंधक मजदूर बन कर जी रहे हैं विशेषकर हरियाणा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश में उन्हें शीघ्र मुक्त करावें।

(v) NEED FOR PAYMENT OF PENSIONS TO EX-SERVICEMEN AND FREEDOM FIGHTERS BY MONEY ORDERS.

श्री महावीर प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : मान्यवर, मैं आपका ध्यान भूतपूर्व सैनिकों

एवं स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन भुगतान के संबन्ध में आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। श्रीमन् भारत माता को गुलामी की जंजीरों से छुड़ाने एवं उसकी सेवा करने के बाद जो भूतपूर्व सैनिक एवं स्वतंत्रता सेनानी अपने घरों पर निवास कर रहे हैं और अपनी सेवाओं के बदले में भारत सरकार द्वारा या राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पेंशन प्राप्त करने के लिए माह के अन्त तक निगाह लगाये हुए बैठे रहते हैं चाहे वे गोली खाकर अपंग हो गये हों या बूढ़े हो गए हों चाहे वे कर्नल मेजर कैप्टन सूबेदार, हवलदार या साधारण सैनिकों के पद पर कार्य करके सेवा निवृत हो गए हों माह के अन्त में वह काफी दूरी तयकर के कचहरी में जाते हैं और वे दिन, रात भर बैठे रहते हैं और दूसरे दिन तक भी वे कचहरी में बैठे रह जाते हैं। अंत में दो, तीन दिन के बाद वे भूतपूर्व सैनिक या स्वतंत्रता सेनानी काफी अनादर एवं असम्मान के बाद अपनी पेंशन प्राप्त कर पाते हैं। जब कि वे इस कठिन समय में 20-30 रुपये खर्च कर देते हैं। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था देश के प्रत्येक भागों में लागू है। विशेषकर उत्तराखंड मे गढ़वाल मंडल के रहने वाले भुतपूर्व सैनिक जो देशया मातृभूमि की रक्षा हेतु अपने प्राणों की बाजी लगा कर अपने जीवन निर्वाह हेतु पेंशन की प्रतीक्षा में बैठे रहते हैं और उक्त कठिनाइयों के बाद वे अपनी पेंशन प्राप्त कर पाते हैं।

अतः आपके माध्यम से केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों से जोरदार निवेदन है कि उक्त परेशानी को दूर करने के लिए मनीआर्डर द्वारा कमीशन काट कर उनकी पेंशन उनके घर पर भेजी जाये ताकि ससम्मान वे अपनी पेंशन प्राप्त कर सके।

(vi) Need for resumption of mining operations in all the coal Mines in Hazaribagh.

SHRI N.E. HORO (Khunti) : Over 50,000 coalminers in South-Karanpura in the district of Hazaribagh (Bihar) were thrown out of jobs in the wake of nationalisation of coal industry when the Central Coalfied Ltd., closed nearly 30 small and medium coal mines. The local people including the displaced coalminers have been constantly demanding opening of these closed coalmines in order to earn their daily bread.

The management of the Central Coalfield Ltd. have so for refused to open the mines for reasons not known. These would have led to illegal mining which goes on unabated resulting in the loss of the national exchequer.

The demand of the people for opening the closed mines is but genuine since they want an honourable employment anddo not want to join he gangs of illegal miners.

In this connection, the demand to start the Balrampur Colliery in Village Urimari by open-cast mining is pending with the Ministry of Energy. People want open-cast mining and not mechanisation mining since that would debar them for getting gainful employment. It is at this place, on this question that firing took place last February where a dozen of persons were killed.

I draw the attention of the Government of India to take necessary steps to open all closed mines including Balrampur (Urionari) Colliery and give employmentto the local people.

(vii) ALLEGED ATROCITIES BY POLICE IN UTTAR PRADESH BIHAR AND MADHYA PRADESH ON PERSONS BELONGING TO BACKWARD CLASSES MINORITIES ETC.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, व मध्य प्रदेश में पुलिस ने 2,3 वर्षो से झूठी व फर्जी मुठभेड़ दिखाकर हजारों लोगों की हत्या कर दी। इन में से अधिकांश कमजोर वर्ग हरिजन, पिछड़ा वर्ग, अल्पसंख्यक किसान मजदूर वर्ग के

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

लोग हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में लोगों की शिकायतें भी रद्दी की टोकरी में सरकार द्वारा डाल की गई। एटा, मैनपुरी, कानपुर जालौन क्षेत्रों में डाकुओं की तलाशी के नाम पर गांव के गांव पुलिस, बी0 एस0 एफ0 व पी0 ए0 सी0 द्वारा परेशान किए जा रहे हैं, उनको लूटा जा रहा है और बलात्कार भी सामूहिक रूप से ग्रामीण महिलाओं के साथ किये जा रहे हैं, जिस पर सरकार कोई सुनवाई नहीं कर रही है।

डाकुओं की तलाशी के नाम पर आगरा, मैनपुरी, कानपुर जालौन, बांदा व चम्बल क्षेत्र में लाखों लाखों मल्लाह व धींवर समाज के लोगों को परेशान किया जा रहा है। लोगों का जन-जीवन असुरक्षित हो गया है और पुलिस अत्याचार चरम-सीमा पर पहुंच गया है।

सरकार द्वारा इन शिकायतों की अवहेलना ने लोगों में एक अविश्वास की भावना पैदा कर दी है। सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में तुरन्त कार्यवाही करके अपराधी पुलिस व अन्य अपराधियों को दंडित करने की व्यवस्था करे और पुलिस व डाकुओं के बढ़ते हुए अत्याचारों से जन-जीवन को संरक्षण दिलाने और अत्याचार से मुक्त कराने की व्यवस्था करे।

11.33 hrs

MARITIME ZONES OF INDIA (REGULATION OF FISHING BY FOREIGN VESSELS) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We come to the next item, further consideration of the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Bill. The time allotted for this Bil is one hour. We have alrcady exhausted 40 minutes and 20 minutes are left.

AN. HON. MEMBER : No, no we have got 40 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, yes. We have got 40 minutes.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : Full time is two hours.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no, records speak. Time allotted is one hour. Balance is 40 minutes. I would remind hon. Members to stick to the time, so that the Minister may reply and we may complete the Bill.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : How much time is given for the next Bill ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Two hours. Now, Mr. M. S. Sanjeevi Rao.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO (Kakinada) : Before I start my speech, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, may I know since when has Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu joined the treasury benches?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : He is fishing in our waters.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I can assure you., Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu will never change sides.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I stand to rise to support the Minister of Agriculture to provide regulation for fishing by foreign vessels. I think this very important Bill is long overdue. Thanks to the United Nations

Law of the Seas, we have acquired a tremendous property. You are aware, that we have a coastline of 5,600 kilometres and with this U. N. law we have extended our territory to 320 kilometres. In other words, 5,600 kilometres X 320 makes it 1.8 million square kilometres. Apart from this, we have Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands. With this, we have a total of 2.2 m. sq. km. This huge property contains not only precious petroleum, non-ferrous metals like manganese, nickel etc. but above all marine fisheries. But what is the exact position? We are producing only 2.5 m. tonnes of fish and out of this, the fish from the marine sources is only 1.6 m. tonnes. We have approximately one lakh country craft and 16,000 mechanised boats and a mere 70 trawlers. With this small number of 70 trawlers, do we have the means, methods and mechanise to utilise the precious territory we have acquired? I want that our Ministry should think seriously in this respect. I am sure the Minister of Agriculture is aware that the Ministry of Heavy Industry had planned to increase our trawler fleet by a minimum of 450 trawlers by the middle of the sixth plan. But where do we stand now? With this background, I am afraid we have no other alternative except to acquire this fleet as joint ventures or as mentioned in the Bill, by way of permit or licence method. Sir, you are aware that we have a tremendous foreign exchange gap to the tune of Rs. 54 crores. The Ministry of Commerce are looking to the marine fisheries as one of the main items to improve our foreign exchange reserve. But unfortunately, even in this respect, when we exported fish worth Rs. 248 crores in 1979-80, we exported only Rs. 234 crores of fish in last year. But even in our exports, there is this very disturbing trend. 89.1% of our export is frozen shrimp and only to two countries, USA and Japan. This terrible imbalance should be corrected. With this background, I appeal to the House that it is very important from the country's angle to augment our fisheries resources because deep-sea fishing is a very capital intensive industry. Even the multinationals, the big companies, in India who tried to get into deep-sea fishing are withdrawing. So, unless and until you give real incentives, nobody will come. But while giving incentives you should look to the national point of view also. Look at the episode you had earlier. You agreed to give nearly 70 trawlers from Thailand to three companies. They have increased our export of fisheries, other than shrimp, by nearly 4% in 1977-78. But at the same time, while you have given licence to 70 trawlers, I understand as many as 500 to 600 trawlers poach into our waters posing as one of the licensees. This should be checked. These 70 trawlers are all the time in the territorial waters or continental shelf. So, while giving licence, you must make sure that these trawlers are capable of doing deep-sea fishing and not for just trawling for shrimp. You must see that your staff are well-equipped to detect this poaching. What do the earlier rules say? When you catch hold of these trawlers which are poaching into our territory, you generally give them either a mild warning or a token punishment of Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000. If you look into your neighbouring countries, particularly Burma, you will find that the entire fishing fleet consists of confiscated trawlers either from Taiwan or from Thailand. Why do you not adopt that method?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : That is what I want to do. That is why this Bill has been brought forward.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : It is high time that you should be much more aggressive in taking action. But what are the means, methods and mechanism to catch these poaching vessels ? How

[Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao]

many ships in the Coast Guard do you have ? How many vessels the Nevy have to petrol this tremendous area of 2.2 million square kilometres. How are you going to tackle the situation ?

If anybody wants to go in for a joint venture or to acquire new trawlers, he has to go through nearly 11 ministries—Ministries of Agriculture, Finance, Shipping, Commerce etc. A man who wants to go in for a joint venture, has to struggle for nearly six to eight months for that. I have my own experience as Chairman of the Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Development Corporation. Therefore, I suggest that just like the Electronic Commission or the Atomic Energy Commission, you must have a high—powered body which can go into such things so that this unnecessary delay and going to various Ministries can be avoided. This is one of the most important points which you should take into consideration.

While giving permit or licence to the foreign vessels, you should encourage the sophisticated technology—technology which is not available in the country particularly in the case of squid and cuttlefish rigging. This is the technology which is not available in the country.

We find tremendous amount of tuna fish particularly in and around Andaman & Nicobar Islands. This is a field which we have neglected very much. I appeal to the Minister to see that we go in for collaboration in this high technology particularly in long lining with South Korea and prussian method with the United States or Japan. These are the countries which are very well equipped in these technologies. So, this point should be taken note of by the Minister.

May I also request the hon. Minister to see this vast property for himself ? It is most unfortunate that in the Government of India whether Janata Government or Cong. (I) Government, the Agriculture Minister is always either from Haryana or Punjab, who does not know the importance of fishing.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I did send my Deputy Minister.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : May I make a request to my friend, Rao Birendra Singh, to come and see the big fishing harbour which he has sanctioned and provided funds for and get himself acquinted with the vast problems which this industry is facing.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस बिल पर सब से पहले तो मैं अपने कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री राव साहब को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि 34 साल की आजादी के बाद यह पहले कृषि मंत्री हैं जिन्होंने इतने लम्बे चौड़े बार्डर और उस बार्डर से सम्बन्धित करीब 85 लाख मछुवारों का जिस पर जीवन निर्भर करता है उस तरफ ध्यान दिया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल को लाने के बाद, जो फारेन वेसल्स हमारे बार्डर पर मछली पकड़ने के साथ साथ जासूसी का काम भी करते थे, वह भी अब हमारे देश की सामुद्रिक सीमा में घुस नहीं सकेंगे। 34 साल की आजादी के बाद यहां पर जो यह बिल लाया गया है वह मैं समझता हूं बहुत इम्पार्टमेंट है। हमारे देश के 3300 किलोमीटर बार्डर पर 85 लाख लोग मछलियां पकड़कर अपना जीवन निर्वाह करते हैं लेकिन फारेन वेसल्स हमारे देश की सामुद्रिक सम्पत्ति को लूट रहे थे, उनको रोकने का एक बहुत अच्छा काम इस बिल के द्वारा हो सकेगा।

मैं एक अमेन्डमेंट के तौर पर माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा कि केवल फारेन वेसल्स को ही अपनी सामुद्रिक सीमा से बाहर निकाल देने से ही हमारे देश के 85 लाख मछुआरों के जीवन को आप सुधार नहीं पायेंगे। उनके अतिरिक्त इस देश के भी जो बड़े बड़े ट्रालर्स हैं, उनके भी हमारे देश के 85 लाख मछुआरे शिकार हो रहे हैं। ऐसी दशा में इस बिल में आपको यह प्रावधान रखना चाहिए कि इस देश के भी जो बड़े बड़े ट्रालर्स हैं वह भी सामुद्रिक सीमा में 20 किलोमीटर (या जो भी आप सीमा रखें) में अपना कार्य नहीं कर सकेंगे।

कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज के सम्बन्ध में आप ने जो बात रखी है, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप मछुआरों की कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज को ज्यादा प्रायर्टीज दें। ये लोग हजारों साल से अपने इस धंधे को करते चले आ रहे हैं लेकिन आज भी उनके पास वही लकड़ी की छोटी छोटी किश्तियां हैं। वे आज भी रात में शिकार के लिए जाते हैं और जाल डाल कर आते हैं लेकिन 10-15 किलो से ज्यादा मछली नहीं पकड़ पाते हैं। उनका पूरा परिवार मिलकर कई घंटों में उस जाल को खींच पाता है। इन छोटी किश्तियों को हर वक्त खतरा भी बना रहता है क्योंकि किसी समय भी वह बह सकती हैं। आप कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज के जरिए से उनको अच्छी किश्तियां दें ताकि सामुद्रिक सम्पत्ति का सही दोहन हो सके और उनकी आर्थिक स्थित में सुधार हो सके।

चैप्टर (11) में आपने फारेन वेसल्स को लाइसेंस देने की बात कही है। आपने बिल में रखा है कि मैक्सिमम 60 परसेंट बोअर होगा तो इस बिल के ऐक्ट बनने के बाद फारेन वेसल्स को लाइसेंस देंगे लेकिन इसमें भी आप एक सीमा रखकर फारेन वेसल्स को लाइसेंस देने की बात सोचें। हमारे देश की सीमाओं से लगा हुआ जो सागर है उसमें आपने फारेन वेसल्स को लाइसेंस दे दिए तो हमारे देश के जो मछुआरे हैं उनको आर्थिक नुकसान होगा और उनका जीवन-स्तर नहीं उठ पाएगा। इस लिए आप इस बिल में ऐसा प्राविजन रखें कि 20 या 30 किलोमीटर, जो भी सीमा आप निश्चित करें---उसके अन्दर फारेन वेसल्स को लाइसेंस देने पर आप प्रतिबंध लगायेंगे।

इसके अतिरिक्त फारेन वेसल्स के कांफिस्केशन की जो बात आपने रखी है उस में जो आप ने यह प्राविजन किया है कि 50 परसेंट आफ टोटल कैपिटल देकर वेसल ले सकते हैं, मैं आपको सुझाव दूंगा कि इस प्राविजन को आप समाप्त करें। फस्ट क्लास मजिस्ट्रेट के पास केस चलेगा, उसका जजमेंट आयेगा उसके बाद जो होना होगा वह होगा लेकिन 50 परसेंट देकर वेसल छुड़वाने का जो प्राविजन है उसे आपको समाप्त करना चाहिए। फारेन वैसल जिसकी कि कीमत हजारों-लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये होती है, यदि पकड़ी जाती है, तो 50 प्रतिशत देकर उनको छुड़वाने में कोई प्राब्लम नहीं होगी।

आपने बिल में जो अनुसंधान के लिए प्रावधान किया है, मैं उसकी ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। फारेन वैसल्स साइंटिफिक इन्वैस्टीगेशन के लिए जो आपने बिल में रखा है, उसको आप कम करिए। अगर आप रखना ही चाहते हैं तो आप एक सीमा निर्धारित करिए कि इस सीमा तक फारेन वैसल्स साइंटिफिक इन्वैस्टीगेशन के लिए आ सकते हैं और इस सीमा तक नहीं आ

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

सकते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि इन्वेस्टीगेशन के नाम पर हमारी बार्डर की सिक्योरिटी के लिए खतरा है । बार्डर सिक्योरिटी को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक सीमा निर्धारित कीजिए कि 40–50 किलोमीटर तक और बाकी जो आपका इकोनामिक जोन है, उसमें मैं समझता हूं कि 200 किलोमीटर तक कोई भी फारन वैसल्स हमारी सम्पदा को नहीं ले जा सकता है । टैरिटोरियल वाटर की बात मैं नहीं कर सकता हूं, लेकिन एक्सक्लूयूजिव इकोनामि के लिए भी आप प्रतिबन्ध लगाइए कि 50–40 किलोमीटर तक साइंटिफिक इन्वैस्टीगेशन होगा और बाकी सारा समुद्र पड़ा हुआ है । मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि फारन वैसल्स को आप लाइसेंस मत दीजिए जब तक कि आप इस बिल में एक सीमा निर्धारित न कर दें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो बिल में आवर्ती और अनावर्ती व्यय के लिए दो ढाई लाख रु० का प्रावधान रखा है, वह बहुत थोड़ा है, उसको बढ़ाइए ।

मैं एक शब्द इन्वैस्टीगेशन आफिसर्स के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं । सुझाव के तौर पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप उनको अच्छे वैसल्स नहीं देंगे, चैक करने के लिए, पकड़ने के लिए, तो वे उनको पकड़ नहीं पायेंगे । जहां दूसरे देश वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, वहीं, हमारे देश में पुरानी कश्तियों या छोटी बोटें देकर आप उनको पकड़वाना चाहते हैं, तो वे उनको कैसे पकड पायेंगे । इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आप अपने इन्वैस्टीगेशन को अच्छे आधुनिक वैसल्स दीजिए तभी वे उनको पकड़ पायेंगे । वरना आपका बिल बिल्कुल बेकार होगा और आप कुछ नहीं कर पायेंगे ।

अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो मैंने सुझाव दिए हैं उन पर चर्चा करते हुए, विचार करें । आपका बिल बहुत अच्छा है—हमारे देश की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से और मछुआरों को ऊपर उठाने के लिए । इन शब्दों के साथ आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए कि आपने बोलने के लिए समय दिया, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Sir, I must thank our hon. Member, Shri Sanjeevi Rao for enlightening us on this Bill because he has highlighted many of the points which I do not want to repeat. However, if you refer to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, you will see that the main object of this Bill is to prevent poaching by foreign vessels. But one thing we have to bear in mind is that sea is a great source of energy and the food. The food it provides is highly protein. But fish is not cheap any more. It is very dear and expensive and is beyond the reach of ordinary people of this country.

India used to be seventh in the world in the matter of fish production. Now it has gone down to eighth position. That is a point which we have to think as to why India is going down. And if you refer to the territorial water area of our sea coast, there are three classifications. On earlier occasion I mentioned about these three classifications of the territorial water area. One is called territorial area up to 12 miles, the second is continguous zone up to 24 miles, and by the Act of 1976 there is an exclusive economic zone up to 200 miles. A total coastline of 6,100 kilometres—in other words 2/3rds of the land surface—is available in this area.

Just emagine the enormous potentiality of this area. Two-thirds of our land area is available in this place, more than double the arable land in our country, which means, if proprly managed, exploited, explored and utilised, we can solve many of the problems of our country. Take the other side. What is the position of Inland Waterways? Rivers and tributaries alone we have 27000 kilometres. canals and irrigated channel 1,2200 kilometres. You may ask why I am citing all this. My first submission is that if you want to explore, exploit and utilise to the maximum these resources, we should have an independnent Ministry of Fisheries. This is a subject which the Government has to think about. We have to think how to harness these resources, solve the problems of our nation and also how we can help other countries as well in the field of food, employment, etc.

What is the potentiality of 30 miles of coastal area? It is said 15 million tonnes of fish can be produced per year. Now the catch is 2.5 million tonnes per year. Mr Rao said only India's catch is 1.5 million tonnes. The balance catch is 1million tonns by the foreign vessels here. Why does it happen? We have only 67 trawlers That is ownership trawler. At present we do not have chartered vessels. I shall take the issue of chartered vessels after a minute or so.

We have to think of another side of the problem. One million country boats are here. 16,000 mechanised boats are here. A total of nearly 2 million people are employed there. So, you have to have a check and balance, how far we can go and exploit the resources by mechanised boats and other facilities, and retain and improve the existing country made boats as well as mechanised boats because the statement of Objects and Reasons says—'this is to protect the fishermen as well. This has to be balanced properly, We have bear in mind that the total area within our jurisdiction is 2/3rd of India's land surface. Thailand has 6,000 trawlers, Japan has 12,000 but we compete with 67 trawlers.

Just imagine the enormous problem and how to tackle it. If you go through the Bill or the paper which I have it is not clear. I went through the guidelines of January, 1981 in the matter of licensing trawlers There is a rescreening Committee which met only once. If you refer to the screening Committee, I am told over 35 to 36 applications were submitted in January and only six were allowed to have indent but no sanction was given.

14.57 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED —*in the chair*]

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Why?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: That is the question which I am asking. I am happy Prof. Ranga is keenly listening to me. Out of 36. 7 were given the indent, but no sanction. There is no chartered vessel reaching this area at all. There is delay.

My friend Shri Rao was saying 11 departments are there. There is a newly created Department—Ocean Development Department. In the Supplementary Appropriation Bill there is an amount earmarked for this. If you refer to the enormity of the resources and explorable wealth of our country, do you not think that we should have an independent department which is capable of co-ordinating and utilising these resources and departments. I have been repeatedly asking in this House to have an independent full-fledged Ministry for Fisheries like the Ministry of Agriculture. Many of our nutritious problems, unemployment problems can be solved if we have an initiative. The hon. Minister is fully aware of the green revolution and how it took place.

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

My submission is that if weare serious about it, we can have an acquatic revolution in our country.

These are a few remarks which I have to make. I fully support the Bill. But as my hon. friend, Mr. Rao, said,when you think about the implementation part, it is very difficult to do it. We do not have the necessary infrastructure or equipment to prevent poaching in this vast coastal area. I have gone through the statement of Objects and Resaons and there is a reference to the Coast Guard as well. But if you look into the staff they have, the number of boats they have and all these things, it is very difficult to stop, arrest and confiscate foreign fishing vessels and prevent poaching activities thereof.

15 hrs.

However, I would again urge upon the Government to see that the interest of traditional fishermen about 2 million of them, should be protected and, at the same time, to see that there are proper mechanised baots embarked on a large scale for fishining which will solve many of our problems.

*SHRI M.S.K. SATHIYENDRAN (Ramanathapuram) Mr. Chair man, Sir, on the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Bill, 1981, I wish to express my views.

There has been an increase in poaching activities of foreign fishing vessels in our exclusive economic zone. To prevent such activities and to protect our fishermen from the hardship caused by the menace of poaching this legislative endeavour has been undertaken by the Government. The foreign vessels are in fact looting our marine wealth. The Government have not so far been armed with adequate authority to search, to seize and to detain such vessels. Though this Bill empowers the Government even to impound the foreign vessels caught poaching, I am afraid whether such illegal poaching can be ended by the issuance of licences. I wonder whether the Government will be able to achieve the objective of eliminating unauthorised paoching by means of this Bill.

It is a fact that we have not so far been able to exploit fully the potential marine wealth of our country. Our nation has the longest coast-line of 51,000 kilometres. We have nearly 1680 islands off our coast. The annual catch of 1.9 million tonnes of marine fish against the potential of 14 million tonnes of marine wealth is an indication of our failure to explore and exploit full the marine wealth of our country. Unfortunately the paucity of trawlers has been the primary reason for this tardy performance. Regrettably the paucity of coast-guard vessels is also the primary reason for our inability to prevent poaching by fishing vessels from Thailand, South Korea, Japan and Taiwan. The vessels from these countries are exploiting our marine wealth in our exclusive economic zone. Recently a vessel from Taiwan was seized off Tuticorin coast and it was brought to Turicorin port. But no penal action can be proceeded within the absence of legal sanction. This Bill seeks to fill this lacuna. I hope that the Government will meet with success in their efforts.

I would like to bring to the notice of this House that our fishermen, particularly fishermen of Tamilnadu are being subjected to untold misery and harassment by Sri Lanka Naval fleet on our territorial waters. Not only they are being physically assaulted but also are being deprived of the fish caught by them. After beating them mercilessly, Sri Lanka naval authorities carry away the fish in their boats. They damage the catamarans and boats and leave our fishermen on the high seas. I reqvest the hon. Minister to find a lasting solution to this menace also.

Sir, I would take this apportunity to refer to the frequent confrontations

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

between the mechanised vessels and catamarans on our shores. Our fishermen with their traditional catamarans cannot go deep into the sea. They have to be helped to catch fish on the shore zone. But the mechanised boats, being operated by big mutinational companies and also national companies, try to compete with the catamarans on the shore-zone, instead of going into the deep-sea. Consequently, many times the catamarans are cut into two and the nets are torn as under by these mechanised vessels. Again the poor fishermen are made to suffer. I suggest that the Government should specify a certain limit on the shore for the catamarans and boats and ensure that the mechanised vessels do not poach into this prescribed area. Then only the fishermen can carry on with their livelihood.

It cannot also be denied that the nation is being denied of valuable foreign exchange in hundreds of crores of rupees because of lack of concerted drive for exporting more and more of our marine wealth. Unfortunately, the export of fish is in the hands of a few monopoly concerns. It is high time that the Government of India constitutes a cooperative institution for export purposes or set-up a Fish Export Corporation solely with the objective of boosting our fish exports and earning more foreign exchange.

With these words I conclude my speech.

*SHRI R.K. MHALGI (Thane): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the intention of Maritime Zones of India Bill, 1981. But at the same time I would like to point out that the Government has delayed bringing this Bill. An act dealing with Exclusive Economic Zone was passed by the House on 25th August, 1976, but the provisions of this Act were not effectively implemented. During 1980-81, the fishing vessels of Sri Lanka and Taiwan intruded in o our Exclusive Economic Zone and cuased great loss to our marine wealth by taking away fish worth lakhs of rupees. One of our vessels was sunk and an Indian sailor died. I want to know whether the Government has enquired into the matter. If this has no been done, when would the Government do it ? I would insist that the Government should enlighten the House about it.

The Coast Guard Organisation Act was passed in 1978. But this Act is not effectively implemented. As a result of it, foreign vessels enter our Exclusive Economic Zone to catch fish. I am of the opinion that a Joint Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture and Defence should be appointed to consider this problem. The Report of this Committee should be presented to the House from time to time.

I don't think that the hon. Minister will be in a position to claim that legislation on this subject would result in promoting fishing industry. However, it is true that it will protect this industry and promote the defence of our country. If we are very keen on stopping poaching by foreign vessels, I am of the view that setting up of the above mentioned Committee is very necessary.

Regarding fishing industry, I may point out that we exported fish to the tune of Rs. 250 crores during 1979-80. But during 1980-81, our fishing exports come down by 14%. The Government should enquire about decline of fishing exports.

The country owned 2000 fishing vessels in 1960 which increased to 16000 in 1977. But after 1977 on

*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

wards there was no significant increase in the number of fishing vessels. The House should be told why did our fishing exports suffered so badly. Fall in the number of fishing vessels and reduction in exports alone would prove that the Government is not paying sufficient attention to fishing industry and exports. I would like to make the following suggestions in this context.

Central Fisheries Corporation is presently running into losses. The Government should enquire why does if suffer losses and take necessary steps to ensure its efficient functioning.

The Government should plan National Fisheries Survey Scheme to promote fishing in our vast coastal line. This will help to step-up fishing through planned programmes.

In the 6th Five Year Plan, it is estimated that we will be in a position to export fish worth rupees six-hundred crores every year. A phased programme should be chalked out detailing increase in yearly exports.

Deep fishing requires more vessels. Knowledge of advanced technology alone would enable us to manufacture vessels in our country. It will take some time to master the technology and we may lose our 13th position among the countries who engaged in exporting fish. Therefore, we can import vessels from foreign countries till we are equipped with technology to manufacture vessels.

In his reply to the debate on my Private Members' Bill on 6th March, 1981, Mr. Swamy Nathan had assured me that Government would come forward with a Bill to protect small fisherman by regulating poaching activities within 15 Kms. from Seashore. About seven months have passed but it has not come before the House. I hope the hon. Minister Shri Rao Birendra Singh will assure that Government would protect small fisherman so that his profession does not suffer.

Hon. Member Shri Jaipal Singh made a very important point about the Financial Memorandum. The provision of a few lakhs as recurring expenditure is quite meagre and that is sure to belittle the importance of the Bill itself. This amount should be increased substantially to meet all the expenditure.

Lastly, I would like to point out vis-a-vis delegated legislation that giving whole sale powers to the bureaucracy is not proper. Government should pay attention to the problems that it would create.

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): I fully support the Bill. India is one of the major fish-producing countries of the world. One of the major handicaps in the development of fishing industry is the intrusion and interference of foreign fishing vessels in our territorial sea-waters. Illegal fishing by foreign vessels in our waters has become a frequent occurrence in recent times and it is increasing. Trawlers of Japan, Thailand, and South Korea encroach into our sea waters and frequently engage in illegal fishing. Measures taken so far to check the illegal fishing have not proved effective. This intrusion and interference has become a regular occurrence in our sea waters. Even they take courage to enter very close to our sea waters for illegal fishing. There have been several occasions and instances where they have snatched away the fishing utensils of the traditional fishermen and destroyed their nets. The fishing occupation of our fishermen is severely affected and thereby the poverty of the fishermen is also aggravated and they are put to a lot of difficulties and troubles.

So far our Coast Guard has not been in a position to check effectively the interference of foreign vessels in our sea waters. May be it is due to the inadequate number of our crafts or may be due to their not having enough powers to deal with these foreign vessels. So it is proper and appropriate to pass a legislation to curb the interference of foreign vessels in our territorial sea waters.

One point—the interference of these vessels also poses a threat to the security of the country. So, in the interests of national security, in the interests of the fishing industry and also in the interests of the poor fishermen it is absolutely necessary to introduce a Bill of this sort.

This will gives adequate powers to the Coast Guard to arrest and seize erring foreign trawlers. Moreover heavy penalties are also provided against the offenders and even confiscation of the vessels is also provided.

Regarding the Bill I would like to make the following suggestions. Sections 4 and 5 of the Bill regarding issue of licences and issue of permits—these provisions should not be misused against the interests of the poor fishermen. It should not be exercised to their detriment and also to the detriment of the fishing industry. Strict scrutiny has to be followed and observed in the issue of the licences and permits. Rules have to be framed for adequate scrutiny and issue of these licences and permits.

Another point I would like to suggest is that the number of coast guards should be increased. Our coast is very lengthy and there are several isles also. The present provision of the Coast Guard is not adequate and it has proved ineffective and it is not successful to check the intrusion and interference of foreign vessels in our territorial sea waters.

Another point I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that the number of vessels also should be increased in order to be effective and take action.

One more point that may be outside the scope of the Bill but it is an important point—that is regarding the solution of disputes among the fishermen of different types.

There are frequent disputes among the different types of fishermen, that is, these owning traditional country-craft—catamarans—boats and-mechanised boats and trawlers. The fishing zone for the fishing should be demarcated. That should be done in some way or the other by a different legislation or some provision has to be made for this purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी हमारी पार्टी से कोई नहीं बोला है ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : शास्त्री जी आप मछली खाते नहीं, आप क्यों बीच में आते हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं खाता नहीं, अगर आप खिलायेंगे तो मैं खा लूंगा ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : देर तक बैठ लेंगे ।

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Every party should be given time. Our name is there.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The Business Advisory Committee has fixed the time for this Bill.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं, राव साहब । यहां हर दल के लोग अपने विचार देना चाहेंगे, अगर आप अपने आप से पास करना चाहें तो कर लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मि० शास्त्री, आप बहुत नाराज मत होइये।

you will take only two minutes.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति जी, शुरू से ही टाइम रैशनल कीजिये, बड़े दलों के लोग देर तक बोलते हैं, छोटों का टाइम कट जाता है। आप शुरू से ही बड़े दलों का टाइम भी काटिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajan.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill. Poaching is going on by fishermen using mechanised boats equipped with modern instruments on our territorial waters. We were looking for the trawlers. We are having only sixty and odd trawlers. Japan is having 15,000 of them while Taiwan is having 7,000. That is the present position. We have to develop this deep-sea fishing in a big way. We have been seeing poaching by foreign vessels on our waters. Unless this is stopped, it will only be telling upon the economy of this country. About our exports of marine product, I have got statistics for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80. The export is going down every year.

What is the reason for our decline in the export of our marine products? That is because we are concentrating only on one product instead of diversification on many marine products. Secondly we depend for our exports of the marine products on one or two markets in U.S.A. and in Japan. There are many countries where the demand for fish is on the increase. The Marine Development Authority is not doing the job. This job has to be done by that authority. Our export has to be accelerated.

The other point I would like to emphasise on is demarcation of fishing zones for the country craft for the traditional fishermen or those using mechanised crafts. We find fishing is done by using the advanced, sophisticated, trawler in fishing zones. We find in our coastal areas in Karnataka or Kerala or Goa the fishing zone is limited. Some legislation has to be brought in which should limit the area upto which the fishermen can go with the countrycraft to catch fish. In the absence of this thing, we are faced with a lot of difficulties. My last point is regarding this particular Bill. In case foreign trawlers come into our zones they are just confiscated. This will alone not do. We have to have advanced and electronics equipments or sophisticated machine. Without that, we won't be able to stop effectively the poaching that is going on in our waters.

So, I would like to impress upon the Minister that the purpose of the Bill would be served only if it is implemented in time.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : क्या शास्त्री जी नहीं बोलेंगे ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरे दल की तरफ से किसी सदस्य को बोलना था। वह बोल चुके हैं।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (अंबला) : सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक पर मुझे केवल दो तीन बातें कहनी हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूं कि इस विधेयक के द्वारा इस देश के मछुओं के बारे में कुछ व्यवस्था की गई है और खास तौर से उन्हें बड़े बड़े विदेशी मछुओं से बचाने की कोशिश की गई है। होना तो यह चाहिए कि पूरे देश में मछली के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास किया जाए, मछली उत्पादन को एग्रीकल्चर के स्तर पर रखा जाए और एग्रीकल्चर को एक उद्योग का दर्जा दिया जाए, ताकि उद्योग

को मिलने वाली सभी सुविधाएं मछली उत्पादन को दी जा सकें ।

हमें देखना चाहिए कि पूरे देश में—समुद्र से ले कर मैदानों तक—पानी का सेटलमेंट किस तरह हुआ है । वह मछुए को नहीं हो पाता है, बल्कि जो बिचौलिए और ठेकेदार हैं, उन्हें होता है । मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय एक व्यापक बिल तैयार करें, जिसके द्वारा पूरे देश में मछुओं और मछली उत्पादन के विकास की व्यवस्था हो और इस देश के लाखों करोड़ों मछुओं—धीवर, मल्लाह, केवट, कहार, कोली, मांझी और निषाद आदि—का उसमें समावेश हो सके, उनके सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक उत्थान की व्यवस्था की जाए, एक फिशरमैन कमीशन बने, जो पूरे देश में अध्ययन कर के मछली-उत्पादन के विकास के सुझाव दे ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि मछली के लिए कोल्ड-स्टोरेज और मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था की जाए । हमारे देश की झींगा मछली दूसरे देशों से बहुत अच्छी होती है । हम उसके एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ा सकते हैं । इसका मछुओं से डायरेक्ट सम्बन्ध होना चाहिए, ताकि जो छोटे मछुए परम्परागत तरीके से काम करते रहे हैं, उनकी रक्षा हो सके, उनका शोषण न हो सके और उन्हें ठीक कीमत मिल सके । आज मछुए चाहे समुद्र में मछली का उत्पादन करते हैं और चाहे अन्तर्देशीय नदियों में, उन्हें ठीक कीमत नहीं मिलती है ।

मैं इस बिल के लिए मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि वह मछुओं के सार्वजनिक और आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए और मछली उत्पादन के विकास के लिए एक व्यापक विधेयक लायेंगे, जिससे करोड़ों मछुओं के हितों की रक्षा हो सके ।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा): मंत्री महोदय माननीय सदस्य को धन्यवाद दें, क्योंकि उन्होंने पहली बार समझदारी की बात कही है ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : मछली की बात आई, तो समझदारी की बात करने लगे हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : राव साहब एक दिन सब को मछली खिलाएं ।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : मन्जूर है । आपका नाम सब से ऊपर रखेंगे । Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members from both sides of the House who have given us so much valuable support for this Bill. This will certainly go a very long way in stopping this menace of poaching in our seas. The nation already realises the vast potential of this national resource and it is really heartening to note that the Parliament of the country is conscious that this national resources should be fully exploited and higher allocations should be made for fisheries—whether inland or marine fisheries. At the moment we are dealing with marine fisheries. I admit that the progress that we have made so far in the matter of marine fishing industry is not very happy; we have not been able to find adequate finance. There have been suggestions made that fisheries should be a separate department, a full-fledged Ministry. Well, I shall be very happy if separate Ministry for fisheries can be created. But, as you know, it is not only creation of Ministry alone which can help; it is only finance which can help, which we can find to be allocated to various Departments of the Government. Now Fisheries remain part of Agriculture. If hon. Members want to know my opinion as Minister

[Rao Birendra Singh]

of Agriculture I shall be very happy if, like fisheries, Poultry, our Cattle-breeding and Meat Industries and Dairy Industries could be upgraded as separate Departments. But as it is, Agriculture consists of all these departments dealing with agricultural production, whether it is Poultry, Meat Industry, Forest Products, Dairy, Milk and of course other agricultural crops, commercial or foodgrain crops. Our potential for marine fishing is said to be very large. So far we could go only up to 1.9 million tonnes; it is said that our potential is upto 15 million tonnes per annum. Compared to that what we have done is not much; very insignificant. This is on account of various constraints and also because we do not have a large trawler fleet in our country. Advantage was taken by other countries having large number of vessels and for them fishing is one of their major industries. Shall countries like Japan have 15,000 trawlers; Thailand has between 6 to 7 thousands; even Taiwan is reported to have 7,000 trawlers; Korea has a very large number, I mean' both Koreas. Compared to these countries India is such a large country both in area and population and also its maritime zone; but it has a very small fleet; as you know, Government does not own any fishing vessels. Government vessels are for survey and training only. If I am correct, the number of trawlers we have is only 57. For some time the chartered vessels are not operating because we have stopped them since we were bringing forward this Bill and we would like to streamline the procedure for giving permission for chartering. Now, It is also a fact that we have not been able to take deterrent action against Poaching so far. As I said in the beginning while moving the Bill for consideration, our Coast Guards have been very vigilant; they try to do all they could; but it is a matter of taking action against foreign vessels. Therefore w must be properly armed with the Acts of our Parliament. It was because this was brought to the notice of the Prime Minister, who holds charge of the Defence Ministry, by the Coast Guards and other authorities responsible for patrol duties of the Coastal Areas, that the Prime Minister herself directed that we should take immediate action to bring this legislation before Parliament. Therefore, here, the Bill is before you. Sir, some hon. Members wanted to know why during the last year, that is, 1980-81, our exports in fishing had diminished as compared to the previous year. I have no hesitation in admitting that the export earning came down from Rs. 240 crores in the year 1979-80 to Rs. 234 crores in the next year, that is, in 1980-81. It was due to various factors. As hon. Members know, some of the advanced countries are resorting to protections. They do not easily allow our fish produce to be imported in their countries. This is one reason. The other is the high cost of fishing, particularly on account of rise in the price of diesel and various other constraints. But it is only to meet this situation that we have brought this piece of legislation in this House. As for as the general criticism or the suggestions are concerned, I am sure there has been no remarks made with the purpose of cirticising the intentions of the Bill from any of the hon. Member. There have been useful suggestions. I think it is my duty to clear some of the impression that are in the minds of the hon. Members.

N9w, most of the hon. Members have raised the question of the need to protect the country-craft, both the traditional country-crafts and the mechanised boats. The number of country-crafts in the country is estimated at one million or so and there are about 15,000 or 16,000 mechanised boats. The very purpose, the very object of trying to develop fishing industry is frustrated if we do not protect our poeple who are traditionally engaged in coastal fishing through country-crafts of various types. We have already circulated much earlier

a model Bill giving details about demarking the areas for fishing in the coastal waters for the country-crafts as well as the mechanised boats. I can assure the hon. Members that these foreign fishing vessels will not be allowed to fish in our territorial waters. They will be reserved for our own fishermen who depend upon this industry in very large numbers. Some of the States have already adopted the model Bill that was sent by the Government. Kerala has already passed a legislation to this effect. Goa has also passed a legislation. Orissa has already obtained our consent and certain other States are also taking steps to enact this legislation as suggested by the Government and with all the coastal States taking action in this regard, we are sure that, according to the policy that we are pursuing, the interests of the local fishermen will be absolutely safe and protected.

SHRI R.K. MHALGI: I would like to know whether Central Bill in that respect will be followed by the State Governments or the State Governments are having powers to enact their own legislation in this regard.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The State Governments have the powers to do it. They have done it.

SHRI R.K. MHALGI : That means the Central Government is not going to bring forward a Bill for the States for this purpose.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It is better for the State Governments to bring forward, legislations on the basis of their own requirements, the local conditions and the situations obtaining in their States. They can prepare their own legislation and have that passed in their respective Assemblies. But if need be, we are not altogether refusing to take action in this regard. If the States come forward and request the Central Government to have a uniform law for all the coastal States we shall certainly consider that suggestion too. The area of maritime zone recognized for the country-craft is 200 miles. That is the Act which Parliament has passed. Parliament has said that 200 miles of exclusive economic zone belongs to India, and we are authorized to legislate for this zone. That is why this Bill is there.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Two years ago, that model Bill was circulated, but the States have not responded properly.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We are pursuing the matter, and the concern voiced by the hon. Minister will certainly prompt State Governments to enact this legislation.

Another suggestion made by hon. Members is with regard to enforcement. If a legislation like this is to be enforced, our coastal forces, coast-guards particularly, will have to be strengthened. But we cannot at present give any estimate of how much strengthening we shall require on account of the new legislation which Parliament is going to pass. We have given only some estimate of the small sums of money that will be required.

There has been some apprehension in the minds of hon. Members that these powers for licensing and issuing of permits may be misused. Mr. Sudhir Kumar Giri was the first to say : "You will now be setting up an authority for licensing and issuing permits ; and they will be misusing their powers." Can he give an alternative ? If we don't have any authority for issuing permits and licences for vessels, what is the alternative? Do we leave it free ? After all, some authority has to be set up ; and it is only to enable the issuing of licences and permits that this Bill has become necessary. Otherwise it is free for all. Nothing is needed.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (CONTAI) : I want to emphasize that the issue of licences and permits must not lead to corruption.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : (Diamond Harbour) : One should be asked only to inform the Government.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We don't depend so much on you. You may be introducing some very undesirable party. Therefore, we have to be careful.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We are not having too many people from Haryana and West Bengal—fortunately.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I wanted to emphasize that the conditions under which licences and permits are to be issued, should be laid before the House.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : There is no necessity for it; and this is not done. After all, these are routine matters. Government sets up a machinery; but you can always bring to the notice of Government any question of misuse of power. You certainly have got a right to put questions, and we will certainly try to answer. But these small matters are not for parliament to take notice of, *i.e.* as to what the licensing authority is doing.

There has been demand from all sides of the House for deterrent punishment. It is only to provide for a deterrent punishment that we have introduced this Bill in Parliament. So far, there were no powers. Vessels were apprehended and brought to the shore; but, ultimately after warning, they had to be released. We cannot confiscate vessels, unless we have got the sanction of law behind it. So, we now have provided that the foreign fishing vessels who poach in our areas would not only be confiscated, but their catch will also be confiscated and the crew will also be punished with imprisonment. All that has been provided; and we hope that with this very strong measure, we shall be able to stop poaching on our waters.

Some hon. members have talked about the Central Fishery Corporation. That is a subject apart from the subject of this Bill. I had said in the House earlier that we are trying to save this Corporation, but this Corporation was earlier set up only to look after the needs of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's area. He represents part of Calcutta. This was for supply of fishing to Calcutta city. That Corporation ran into heavy losses. There were enquiries earlier made several times. There is no need for a fresh enquiry now. So, it was decided on more than one occasion by the Government that this Corporation should be wound up. That decision still stands. But we are trying to revive this Corporation as has been suggested by hon. members several times. That would enable us to look after the interest of the workers as well as perhaps this Corporation will be used for a much wider field for setting up hatcheries, for supply of finger ling, fish seeds and various other purposes for development of fishery in the country.

Harbours have also been mentioned, but we are setting apart large sums of money for major harbours as well as minor harbours. For minor harbours, we provide 50 per cent subsidy. Fifty per cent of the expenditure is borne by the Central Government and 50 per cent is borne by the State Governments; but on major fishing harbours, it is 100 per cent cost incurred by the Government of India. Since we are trying to increase our fish product, on, we shall have to look after the arrangement for fishing harbours also on a very big scale. Some hon. members talked about red tape in getting joint ventures approved. There was a particular complaint from Andhra Pradesh out of it. Mr.

Sanjeevi Rao is not here. Other hon. members also mentioned about it. We are trying to reduce the red tape. As you know already, we have set up an advisory committee for screening applications for chartering and recently we have given the permission for chartering about 25 vessels to several parties also. We hvae revived the scheme for soft loan for purchase of trawlers, upto Rs. 65 lakhs per trawler. (*Interruptions*). This is for the whole of India anybody. Loans have already been decided to be advanced to parties for about 11 trawlers on production.... (*Interruptions*) indigenously also we are manufacturing them. We have decided to provide 33 per cent subsidy so that our trawler manufacturing industry also flourishes in the country because we do not have to depend upon foreign countries.

I think I have covered all the points. Mr. Jagpal Singh mentioned that the system of releasing vessels by the court after depositing 50 per cent of the cost was not good. The poachers might take undue advantage of it. I maintain that this sort of bail is to be granted by the court if circumstances so warrant. To a poaching fishing vessel, 50 per cent in cash is to be deposited. This is quite a substantial amount of money and we cannot entirely refuse to provide for bail to be enlarged by any court in India while the punishment is going to be so deterrent and even the vessels can be confiscated. With these words, I hope the hon. Members will now unanimously pass this Bill so that we can immediately move forward to frame the rules. Anything that is required to be looked after and has been left out, it can always be provided in the rules. Anything that is not looked after and all eventualities that may crop up, I assure the Members, will be taken into account along with their suggestions while framing the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in certain maritime zones of India and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the House will take up the clause by clause consideraion of the Bill. Clauses 2 to 26. There are no amendments. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 26 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 26 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Claese 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The Motion was adopied.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : The Minister has given an assurance about fishing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It has been recorded in my heart and he will fulfil it.

15.53 hrs.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY [ACQUISITION OF SHARES OF OIL INDIA LIMITED AND OF THE UNDERTAKINGS IN INDIA OF ASSAM OIL COMPANY LIMITED AND THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY (INDIA TRADING) LIMITED] BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we come to the next item. Shri P. C. Sethi.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to move* :

"That the Bill to provide in the public interest for the acquisition of the shares of Oil India Limited held by "The Burmah Oil Company Limited" and for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the Assam Oil Company Limited and "The Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited" in relation to their undertakings in India and therbey to secure that the ownership and control of crude oil and gas produced by Oil India Limited, and of crude oil, gas and petroleum products produced by the undertakings in India of the Assam Oil Company Limited and of petroleum products marketed and distributed by the said undertakings and the undertakings in India of "The Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited" are so distributed as best to subserve the common good, be taken into consideration."

Sir, in this connection, I would like to remind the hon. Members that as early as in 1974 Government declared their intention of acquiring effective control over the oil industry—both in the refining and marketing sectors as well as in the exploration and production of crude oil.

The first step in this direction was taken in March, 1974 when we acquired the assets and operations of ESSO in India. Thereafter, in January, 1976 we acquired the assets and operations of Burmah Shell in India and in December 1976 the assets and operations of CALTEX in India. The only foreign oil company in the areas of oil exploration and oil refining now operating in India is the Burmah Oil Company through its wholly owned subsidiaries—the Assam Oil Company and Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited and its ownership of 50 per cent shares in Oil India Limited.

As hon. Members a e aware, the Assam Oil Company is engaged in the production of oil and in refining and marketing of petroleum products. Its refinery has a capacity of 0.53 million tonnes per annum : although it is the oldest refinery in India, it is the only refinery producing paraffin wax of which the country continues to be short. The Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Ltd., another wholly-owned subsidiary of BOC was engaged in the marketing of petroleum products till 1965. Thereafter the marketing activities were transferred by it to the Assam Oil Company on a rental basis. The oil India Limited in which the Burmah Oil Company and Government have each 50% shares, is engaged in the exploration of and production of crude oil and gas.

15.56 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA *in the Chair*]

Negotiations started with the Burmah Oil Company several years ago in order that Government acquire 50% of the shares of Oil India Ltd. held by this Company and all their assets in their other undertaknigs in India, namely, the Assam Oil Company and the Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited. After protracted negotiations, it has been agreed, *inter alia*, that—(i) 50% shares of Oil India Ltd. and the assets and liabilities in India of the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Assam Oil Company and the marketing assets and liabilities of the Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Ltd. will be acquired by the Government on payment of a total amount of Rs. 21.56 crores free of taxes. The entire amount has been agreed to be paid on or before 15th October, 1981, failing which simple interest at 8% per annum free of taxes would be payable from that date.

(ii) Although the physical transfer of the Oil India Ltd. shares and the undertakings will be effected from the date payment is actually made to Burmah Oil Company, the take-over will be deemed to be effective from 1st January, 1977.

As hon. members are aware, the purpose of the take-over is to bring this strategic industry under national control, not only because we think it should not be left in the hands of foreign companies but also because we consider that the optimisation of production and utilisation of crude oil and natural gas is of crucial importance to our economy. After the take-over, it will become possible to take suitable steps to optimise the production of crude oil and natural gas, the refining of crude oil and marketing of petroleum products.

The Bill provides for the transfer of the services of the existing employees of the Assam Oil Company and the Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Ltd. to the Central Government or to the successor Government Company/Companies in which the rights and title and interest would vest after the take-over; the terms of the present service conditions will stay till they are duly altered.

We consider that the consideration we have negotiated and agreed upon are in the public interest. I therefore, commend this Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide in the public interest for the acquisition of the shares of Oil India Limited held by "The Burmah Oil Company Limited" and for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the Assam Oil Company Limited and "The Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited" in relation to theiru ndertakings in India and there by to secure that the ownership and control of crude oil and gas produced by Oil India Limited, and of crude oil, gas and petroleum products produced by the undertakings in India of the Assam Oil Company Limited and of petroleum products marketed and distributed by the said undertakings and the undertakings in India of "The Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited" are so distributed as best to subserve the common good, be taken into consideration."

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st October, 1981."(1)

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar) : Sir, I rise to support the Bill generally. But I am sorry I cannot extend my unqualified support to it. Therefore, I have some observations to make.

As far as the ownership and control over a significant portion of oil, gas and petroleum products and the proposal for taking over the shares of Oil India Ltd. and for taking over the right, title and interest of the Assam Oil Company and the Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited are concerned, it is more or less justified. These two companies are the subsidiaries of the Burmah Oil Company Limited, a foreign company incorporated in the U.K. in 1889.

16 hrs.

But nationalisation of these two companies together with other foreign companies, did not take place. Now these two companies are going to be taken over together with the

[Shri R.P. Dass]

Oil India Limited. With this take-over the entire oil industry will now come under the direct control of the Government of India. So far so good.

The Government after a long and protracted negotiation with the company, has come to a decision that it will pay Rs. 21.56 crores to the company as compensation. The amount will be free from taxes. The company may remit the entire amount to UK in pound sterling. It has further been decided that if the payment is not made on or before 15th of October, 1981, it should carry a simple interest, free from taxes, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. Does it sound like a good proposal or agreement ? Is it not an abject surrender of the Government of India to a foreign company so far as the payment of compensation is concerned ? The company has so far appropriated or in other words, mis-appropriated hundreds of crores of rupees from this country to their own over the years. It is also learnt that long and protracted negotiations have at last come to an end and the Government at long last, has offered this amount. Initially during negotiations the Government offered only Rs. 9 crores to the company. But the company refused that amount. After that the Government decided to pay Rs. 21.56 crores which could be converted into pound sterling. Besides that, the Government has also agreed to pay all the borrowings and meet all the other liabilities including taxes which the company had to pay and which the company had incurred before acquisition. This is a part of the story. We do not know the other part, the amount that the company had borrowed from the banks and other sources. The exact amount of liabilities that the Government had to incur with acquisition is also not known to us. If it is calculated, I am sure it will run into crores of rupees. Who will pay this amount ? Naturally, the answer is that the tax-payers will pay the burden of nationalisation. Government have taken over the liability of the two companies prior to acquisition not only for the borrowings but also for the payment of tax. I would like to know the total amount to be paid as compensation in the name of nationalisation. Is it not like the policy of appeasement of their foreign bosses? If not, what else is it? Therefore, the Government should make it clear to the House as to what is the actual amount that we have to spend from our national exchequer, because it appears that the Government have been concealing from the House some facts in regard to the total payment to the company.

Let us see the assets and the total turnover of the Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited and the Assam Oil Company. For the Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited the value of assets in India is Rs. 19.28 lakhs and the turnover Rs. 95.66 lakhs as on 31-3-78. For the Assam Oil Company limited the value of assets in India is Rs. 18.36 crores and the turnover Rs. 90.21 crores as on 31-3-78. These figures show how the companies have earned and remitted hundreds of crores of rupees to UK for years over, leaving the country poorer and poorer. The Burmah Oil Company, one of the two companies, started its business in India with a humble investment of not more than a few lakhs of rupees in 1889 and has succeeded in earning fantastic sums of money by way of profits which it remitted to its home country. Is this not enough to forfeit the right for any compensation? So, I would request the House to think twice over before it agrees to the quantum of compensation fixed in the Bill for these two companies.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Mr. Chairman, at the very outset, I take this opportunity to convey my hearty thanks to the hon. Petroleum Minister for

bringing forward this Bill to remove the last vestiges of the rights and control of the British people in the field of oil in India. While thanking him, I would like to raise certain points, not by way of criticism but just by way of eliciting clarifications, in order to protect the interests of our country, as well as those of the employees of the Assam Oil Company, who have served the Company for such a long time.

I fully agree with the hon. Minister and totally disagree with the hon. Members of the opposition who, for the sake of opposition and criticism, want to say that the amount of compensation fixed is not correct. I know it for a fact that the negotiations took a long time and Government have taken all possible care to protect the interests of the country.

I want to make only one suggestion in regard to the payment of compensation in foreign exchange. Since our country is now asking for foreign collaboration in various fields, including oil exploration, as will as funds from foreign countries for starting various industries, could we not ask this Company to re-invest that money in our country, because they have already taken more than the amount of compensation which is going to be paid, by way of profit from our country. So, this particular point should be considered by the Minister and I am sure he will look into it.

Secondly, as the hon. Minister has very rightly said, and I fully agree with him that this Assam Oil Company base which was leased out to this foreign firm has got tremendous possibilities of crude oil exploration as well as gas. But after 1947 this Company was in a fix as to whether they will be allowed to stay here and whether they will be allowed to do their business in the manner they were doing in the past. As a result, the development work of these areas was very slow. So, I would request the hon. Minister to take all possible steps, as he has taken in other fields in other parts of the country, to explore all possibilities to find out more crude oil and utilise the gas which is produced there and also to see the possibility of extending the present NEFA area into a bigger base. The crude oil in Assam which is now being taken out and the expansion which is taking place in various parts can easily justify the expansion of a refinery. To have another refinery Government may consider. Time and again there is a pressure from Assam and North Eastern region for it. But I personally feel that this Assam Oil Refinery has got tremendous possibilities of expansion. If its capability is expanded with a little capital expenditure, you can get more return and save our foreign exchange spent in buying crude oil from other parts of the world.

In the Bill which has been introduced, we have seen that all possible care has been taken to give protection to the employees. But there is a fear complex amongst the employees. The Assam Oil Company which was originally a British Company and which is still a foreign company, the pay scales there are a bit better than those of the Indian Oil Corporation and other Indian oil companies. When Government is taking this over, there is a general disparity in the service conditions between the existing staff and the incoming staff. So, the Government should take care about it, as very rightly the Minister protected their interests and ensured that the interests of these employees who have put in service for years in getting pension and gratuity and other things are not affected in any way because though they worked in the foreign company, they served our country and so all protection should be given, specially in the field of gratuity. I know certain companies which have been taken over by Indians, not by the Government but by private firms, where the British companie s

[Shri Sontosh Mohen Dev]

in terms of their contract agreed to pay gratuity to employees getting a salary of more than Rs. 1,000/ p.m. The Indian Gratuity Act says that the people getting a salary of more than Rs. 1,000/- will not get gratuity and consequently, they have gone to the court. These are very small things from the point of view of the Government. But if the people serving the Company for 30 years or 40 years are deprived of their legitimate rights, that will be a very bad thing for us.

I would also request the hon. Minister for one thing. I am a man from Assam and I know the Assam Oil Company. In respect of this Assam Oil Company, before the Government of India took certain steps and gave some quidelines for giving agency to petrol pumps in Assam, we had seen one or two particular families owning 40 to 50 petrol pumps in the names of X, Y, Z. — I do not want to name them in this House. I think it will not be proper to do so, but the Government should see that these agencies are not given to a particular group of people. According to the present quidelines, the unemployed youth, the Scheduled Castes, the Ex-Servicemen and such others are entitled to get the petrol pumps and as such the Government should review the whole situation in respect of allotment of petrol pumps (40 or 52 in number) which have been given to particular families and give agencies to those people who deserve them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why not inform the Minister through a personal letter.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Personal letters are always replied to looking to the....*(interruptions)*. It is better to say on the floor of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How will he know?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: In the past when I requested to give rigging machines for Cachar, he has given for oil exploration in Cachar District. I have the experience whenever we say something, there is one Minister who takes care of it. That is why I am taking the liberty to say that timely action may be taken.

In Assam Oil Co. there is another funny thing. Minister is more experienced in this. In Assam there are dealer—run petrol depots. The Indian Oil Co. agents are getting petrol against cheque facilities or against bank drafts, these dealers are getting petrol supply on consignment basis. Even a depot at Dharam Nagar until recently was run by a dealer of the Assam Oil Co. and not by the Company. Those things Minister should look into.

After this Bill has come and negotiations have been going on, we have been seeing that certain officers of the Assam Oil Co. have been creating a lot of complications. Considering all this I would like to ask— is Government sure about the assets and liabilities i.e. are assets more than the liabilities or the liabilities are more than the assets in the case of all the three subsidiaries of the Assam Oil Co.?

After this Bill negotiations have been going on. Many shabby things have taken place in the Assam Oil Co. I have full faith in the Minister. I would request him to take care of all these things and to see that these points are taken care of. Before the settlement of claims with suppliers and dealers, Government should give special care to all these things. There is a tendency to give many things which the dealers and contractors do not deserve.

With these words I congratulate the Minister for bringing this Bill. I am sure that the points raised by me will be taken special care of.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, यह बिल तो बहुत पहले ही आ जाना चाहिए था। आयल एण्ड नैचुरल गैस कमीशन 1959 में बना था। इस लिए इस बिल का स्वागत करने के लिए बड़ा इन्तजार किया गया। लेकिन यह जो बिल आया है, वह बड़ा त्रुटिपूर्ण है। सरकार ने इस कम्पनी को 21.56 करोड़ रुपये देने की बात कही है, और वह भी फ्री आफ टैक्सिज। इसके अलावा क्लाज 10(2) में यह भी कहा गया है :—

"Where the amount specified in sub-section (1) is not paid on or before the 15th day of October, 1981, it shall carry simple interest, free of taxes, at the rate of eight per cent per annum from that date, till the date of its payment."

पता नहीं, सरकार ने यह किस खुशी में दे दिया है। मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड में इन कम्पनियों का क्या शेयर था। उसका एथोराइज्ड पेड-अप कैपिटल 50 करोड़ रुपये था। इन दोनों ने एक हजार रुपया प्रति-शेयर के हिसाब से 28 करोड़ रुपया कान्ट्रीब्यूट किया। इन दोनों का शेयर बराबर था। इस तरह सिर्फ 14 करोड़ रुपया होता है, लेकिन सरकार ने 21 करोड़ रुपया दे दिया है।

जहां तक आसाम आयल कम्पनी का सम्बन्ध है, श्री संतोष मोहन देव ने बताया है कि उसकी हालत खस्ता है। उसका 80 बरस पहले का एक डिगबाय आयल फील्ड है, जिसकी हालत बहुत खराब है। वहां पर जहां पहले 1 लाख टन पर ऐनम, प्राडक्शन था, आज 40,000 टन से भी कम है। जिस स्थिति में सरकार ने इस कम्पनी को लिया है, उसको देखते हुए उसे नया इक्विपमेंट लाना पड़ेगा और नया एक्सप्लोरेशन भी कराना पड़ेगा। फिर प्रोडक्शन के लिए भी कुछ उपाय करने पड़ेंगे। बहरहाल उस में बहुत खर्चे और लागत की बात है। मैं इसलिए यह चर्चा करना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप ने निगोशिएशन करते वक्त इन बातों पर गौर किया था ?

फिफ्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान के अन्दर 118.28 करोड़ का आउटले आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड की वेरियस ऐक्टिविटीज के लिए एनविसेज किया था जो कि 174.39 करोड़ हो गया था जिस में 34.29 करोड़ 1975–76 में और 38.78 करोड़ 1976–77 में खर्च हुआ। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि आप ने जब निगोशिएशन किया होगा तो इन बातों को मद्दे नजर रख कर ही निर्णय लिया होगा। 1971 में जो कम्पनी के एकाउंट्स थे उन के बारे में यह कहा गया कि Since 1971, all accounts of the Company are being treated as provisional because of varying interpretation of agreement clause. उस के बारे में कोई सफाई नहीं थी, इसलिए कम्पनी को बड़ा लाभ हुआ। कम्पनी का 1971 में तो कोई फाइनल बलेंश शीट नहीं था और कम्पनी ने आप से डिमांड किया 13 परसेंट, आप के आफिशियल्स ने इंटेरिम डिविडेंड 9 परसेंट देने की बात कही और आप ने 7 परसेंट दिया। तो उस वक्त ही इस कम्पनी को इतना पैसा पहुंच चुका था कि कम्पनी को दोबारा कम्पेन्सेशन देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती थी। यह सारा पैसा देश का पैसा है और इतने दिनों से इस देश का पैसा यह कम्पनी विदेशों में ले जा रही है। उस के बावजूद आप इतना पैसा दे रहे हैं। इसलिए यह 14 करोड़ देने का तो कोई

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

औचित्य कहीं नहीं दिखाई दे रहा है। कम्पनी की इस सारी स्थिति पर और इन सारे मुद्दों पर आप ने अवश्य विचार किया होगा। फिर भी जो यह पैसा दिया जा रहा है उस से मैं कतई सहमत नहीं हूं। बाकी बात आप की सही है कि विदेशी कम्पनियां जो देश में काम कर रही हैं, बहुत पहले देश की आर्थिक स्थिति में उन्होंने सहयोग किया होगा लेकिन उस से ज्यादा पैसा वह विदेशों में ले जा चुकी हैं, ऐसी जो भी कम्पनी है उस को सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए, इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन कम्पेन्सेशन देने में यह अवश्य देख लेना चाहिए कि हम जो दे रहे हैं वह इतना तो नहीं दे रहे हैं जितना कि हमें नहीं देना चाहिए और उस में कहीं ज्यादा प्यार और मोहब्बत वाली बात नहीं होनी चाहिए, इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूं।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for having brought forward this Bill. Just now, the hon. Member from the Opposition who initiated the debate said that the Minister has surrendered to the interests of this Company. I want to say that the Minister or this Government or this Party does not surrender to anybody except to the will of the people of this great country. In our constitution, it is clearly state that we will not take over any property without paying any compensation. The Minister has rightly assessed the payable amount and has put the minimum amount to be paid to them.

In this connection, I would say that the Minister is taking so many steps in the matter of finding gas and oil. I want him to succeed in that work at an early date so that the import of oil from other countries may be stopped completely.

With these words I support the Bill.

श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह (बलिया): सभापति महोदय, इस बिल का आम तौर पर मैं समर्थन करता हूं। जैसा कि और माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा इस बिल को बहुत पहले ही आना चाहिए था। विदेशी कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद ऐसी कुछ कम्पनियां बच गईं थीं जो आज तक इस पेशे में लगी हुई हैं और उन्होंने अकूत मुनाफा कमाया है। आश्चर्य की बात है कि लगातार पिछले वर्षों में इस बात का संघर्ष चलता रहा है, मांगें होती रही हैं, कि तेल जैसे महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग में विदेशी स्वार्थों को बहुत पहले समाप्त हो जाना चाहिये था। हम इस बात को नहीं भुला सकते कि देश की आर्थिक आजादी को मजबूत करने के सिलसिले में तेल उद्योग का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होता है। और हमारे देश में तेल उद्योग को विकसित करने के सिलसिले में इन विदेशी कम्पनियों ने हमारे सामने तरह तरह के अवरोध खड़े किये हैं वह हमें भली भांति मालूम हैं। हम जानते हैं कि उस के लिये हमें कितना कठिन संघर्ष करना पड़ा है। लेकिन देर से ही सही इसका अधिग्रहण किया जा रहा है, यह स्वागत योग्य कदम है। लेकिन जैसा माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया ऐसी कम्पनी जिसने पिछले सालों में इस देश के विकास के क्षेत्र में बगैर कुछ डेवलपमेंट का काम किये और केवल इस उद्देश्य से कि उसका मुनाफा कैसे बढ़े भले ही उपयोग का विकास हो या न हो काफी मुनाफा कमाया है, उसके बावजूद 21.56 करोड़ का कम्पेन्सेशन देने की क्या औचित्य है, यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आती। और सबसे बड़ी

हैरानी की बात है कि उसकी जो लायेबिलिटीज हैं, चाहे उन्होंने कर्ज लिया हो या बकाया हो, इन सब को देने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार ने ले ली है । इसका स्पष्टीकरण नहीं हुआ, जैसा कि हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया है कि कितनी उसके ऊपर लायेबिलिटी हैं इसकी कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई । उनकी पूंजी कितनी कम थी और कितना मुनाफा कमाया और विकास के काम में उन्होंने कितना खर्चा किया, यह बताये बिना आप इतना भारी कम्पेन्सेशन दे रहे हैं और लायेबिलिटीज और बकाया का भार अपने कंधों पर ले रहे हैं, यह सर्वथा उचित नहीं है । इस पर मंत्री जी को फिर से विचार करना चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अधिग्रहण करने के बाद जो उनके कर्मचारी हैं उनको जो सहूलियतें और सुविधायें मिलती रही हैं उन कम्पनियों के अन्दर उसमें किसी तरह की कटौती नहीं की जानी चाहिये, ऐसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है । लेकिन कई ऐसे इंस्टासेज हैं इसी देश में जब फारेन कम्पनियों का अधिग्रहण किया गया और उनमें जो भी सहूलियतें मिलती थीं बाद में उनमें कटौतियां होने लगीं इस बात को ले कर काफी विवाद हुआ और औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों में गिरावट आयी । मैं समझता हूं ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग में कितना उत्पादन कर सकेंगे यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध कितने मधुर होते हैं । मैनेजमेंट में हम कर्मचारियों की साझेदारी देते हैं कि नहीं ताकि मैनेजमेंट और कर्मचारी दोनों मिल कर सिर्फ औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों को सुधारने के सिलसिले में कारगर कदम उठायें बल्कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के सिलसिले में एक आदर्श अनुशासन पैदा हो सके इस उद्योग में जो दूसरों के लिये अनुकरणीय हो सके, इस बात को हमें सदा ध्यान में रखना है । हां हमें ऐसा अनुभव है, हमारे क्षेत्र में बरौनी फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना है और वहां पैदावार काफी बड़ी और जो इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी है उस हिसाब से पैदावार बढ़ी । उसका कारण यही था कि वहां औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध अच्छे थे । जितने तरह के बाद-विवाद पैदा हुए उसका समाधान आपस में बैठ कर किया गया । लेकिन आज अगर जो सहूलियतें और उपलब्धियां उनको पिछले दिनों में मिली हैं उस पर किसी तरह का आघात पहुंचा तो औद्योगिक विवाद बढ़ने से कोई नहीं रोक सकता, और यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण होगा इसलिये इस पर काफी सोच-विचार करने की जरूरत है ।

अन्त में, मैं फिर इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं आमतौर से और इसको बहुत पहले आना चाहिये था । लेकिन देर से ही सही, इसको ला कर एक बड़ा कदम उठाया गया है । धन्यवाद ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Harish Kumar Gangwar.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR (Pilibhit) : *rose*—

AN HON. MEMBER : He is not present.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you mean to say that he is mentally absent ?

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : He cannot see the person standing here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Chairman saw you allright. You do not care for others. The Chairman is vigilant.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जब राष्ट्रीयकरण से संबंधित कोई भी बिल हाउस में पेश किया जाए तो जिसका हम राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रहे हैं, उस के सम्बन्ध में कम से कम पिछले तीन साल के एसेट्स और लायबिलिटीज का लेखा-जोखा भी हमारे सामने होना चाहिए । उसकी स्थिति क्या है, उसका ज्ञान तो हमें होना चाहिए । आप यहां पर बिल प्रस्तुत कर देते हैं कि इतना देना है और लायबिलीटीज अपने सिर पर ओढ़ लेते हैं और यह कहीं नहीं बताते हैं कि उसकी स्थिति क्या थी, क्या हमें और देना पड़ेगा । उसकी हालत कैसी है, खसता हालत है या मजबूत हालत है । इससे पहले भी मारूति लिमिटेड के राष्ट्रीयकरण का सवाल आया; उसमें भी आपने कहीं नहीं दिया । अभी इससे पहले आपने ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन का नेशनलाइजेशन किया, लेकिन उसकी स्थिति के बारे में, नेशनलाइजेशन तो नहीं कहना चाहिए, उसका एक कदम है नेशनलाइजेशन की तरफ, आपने अपनी तरफ से कुछ नहीं दिया । हम लोग खोज-खोज कर लायब्रेरी से या अखबारों से, ला रहे हैं, तब कहीं जाकर आपको बता रहे हैं । यह आप क्यों छिपाते हैं ।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : वह हमारी आदत नहीं है, आप लोगों की आदत है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : आपकी आदत तो ज्यादा बोलने की है ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आपकी आदत ऐसी बनी रहे कि आप सब चीजों को प्रकाश में लायें, यही तो हम चाहते हैं । आप एडमिट कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इसमें छिपा लिया है, तो फिर आगे आप क्या देखेंगे ।

श्रीमन्, मेरा अनुरोध है कि कोई बात बीच में कही जाए, तो ऐसी कही जाए कि जिसका कोई मतलब हो, कोई मतलब निकलता हो । हम तो जो आप छिपा रहे हैं, वह निकाल रहे हैं और हमें ही कह रहे हैं कि....

सभापति महोदय : कुछ निकला भी है ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : निकला है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछता हूं कि इस कम्पनी का नेशनलाइजेशन करते समय, शेयर्स अर्जित करते समय, उसका हिस्सा लेते समय, आपने क्या देखा और क्या पाया ? मशीनरी खराब है या नहीं, बिल्डिंग खराब है या नहीं, इन्होंने किसी से कर्जा ले रखा है या नहीं और आपको इसमें लाभ हो रहा है या नहीं ? आपने उनको 21 करोड़ 56 लाख रु० की रकम देना स्वीकार कर लिया है । क्या नेगोशिएशन्स थे, आपको कोई-न-कोई कागज तो इसके साथ रखना चाहिए था, जिससे हम लोग समझ लेते कि आखिर यह एक जनवरी, 1977 क्या चीज है, जिसे आप लागू कर रहे हैं । दूसरी बात यह है कि आप एप्वाइंटेड-डे कह रहे हैं और सब जगह आप आर्डिनेंस से नेशनलाइजेशन कर लेते हैं या उन चीजों को ले लेते हैं, लेकिन इसमें ऐसी कौन सी खास बात थी, जिसमें आपने आर्डिनेंस नहीं निकाला ? यदि इस बीच में कोई बर्गलिंग हो जाए, तो आप क्या करेंगे ? श्रीमन्, जैसा कि बाहर लोगों से मेरी बात हुई है, वे कहते हैं कि इसमें पांच करोड़ रु० का आफिसरों के जरिए, इस कम्पनी के जरिए सौदा हुआ है । .... (**व्यवधान**) ....बाहर जो लोग कह रहे हैं, वही मैं कह रहा हूं, हो सकता है कि वह झूठ हो ।

सभापति महोदय : आप झूठ नहीं, असत्य कहिए ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : अच्छा, सही है । यह मेरा चार्ज नहीं है, लेकिन बाहर की जनता जो आपके लिए कह रही है, वह

यह कह रही है कि पांच करोड़ रु० का इस महकमे ने उस कम्पनी से सौदा किया है। यह विदेशी कम्पनी है और इतना पैसा आप ले रहे हैं।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : इसी को कहते हैं, न बुद्धि न ब्रह्मचारी।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : बुद्धि ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिसका कोई इंजेक्शन बना हो या कोई टेबलेट बनी हो। यदि होती तो मैं माननीय आचार्य जी को दे देता ताकि एक दम प्रचण्ड बुद्धि और पक्षपात रहित बुद्धि उन में आ जाय। .... (**व्यवधान**) .... मैं ईल्ड नहीं कर रहा हूं।

आचार्य भगवान देव : अपनी बात करो, आप की बुद्धि जो कहे वही करो....

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैंने ईल्ड नहीं किया है....आपने जो यहां किया है वह सारी दुनिया जानती है....

सभापति महोदय : बुद्धि की बात छूट जाय, तो ठीक है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आपने बुद्धि की पराकाष्ठा उस दिन कर दी थी, जिस दिन फोटो फाड़े थे।

अगर सब चीजें सामने आ जातीं तो जो लोग बाहर कहते हैं, उन बातों का एक्सप्लेनेशन मिल जाता और हम उनको समझा सकते थे कि ऐसी बातें नहीं है। सारे आंकड़े दिए हुए हैं, सरकार ने जो किया है वह ठीक किया है। लेकिन सारी बातें सामने नहीं आई हैं, इसीलिये संशय हो रहा है और वह बढ़ रहा है। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने आज तक जितनी कम्पनियों के राष्ट्रीयकरण किये, सही नीति लागू न करने के कारण उन सब का उत्पादन गिरा है, बढ़ा नहीं है। राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देना ही काफी नहीं है। राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात उस उद्योग के द्वारा अगर हम को आय नहीं हुई अधिक उत्पादन नहीं हुआ और देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में उसका योगदान नहीं हुआ तो इस देश में खाली सरकारीकरण करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिये इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय। आपने बहुत सी कम्पनियों, बहुत से उद्योग-धन्धों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है और सरकारी तौर से अपने भी उद्योग-धन्धे लगाये हैं लेकिन उनकी हालत क्या है? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होना चाहिये लेकिन उन नीतियों को अपनाना चाहिये, उस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये, जिससे राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद उनमें उत्पादन बढ़े और देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सुधार हो--इस बात को आप न भूल जायं। अब तक जो किया है, उससे तो ऐसा लगता है कि आप भूल गये हैं।

श्रीमन् मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि असम में एक "टैकनीकल यूनीवर्सिटी आफ पैट्रोलियम" या इस तरह की कोई यूनीवर्सिटी खोली जाय जिससे खास तौर से असम के लोगों को इस विषय में तकनीकी ज्ञान हो सके। मेरा तात्पर्य यह है कि इसमें असम के स्टूडेन्ट्स को तकनीकी ज्ञान हो सके। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि असम के बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के लिये किसी तकनीकी ज्ञान की नई पद्धति का विकास किया जाय।

इस अवसर का उपयोग मैं इसलिये भी करना चाहता हूं कि आपने बहुत से स्थानों पर तेल की खुदाई के लिये काम शुरू कर दिया है लेकिन इसमें अब ऐसा लग रहा है कि उत्तर भारत में तो सारा खुदाई का काम बन्द कर दिया है तथा दक्षिण भारत में खुदाई शुरू कर दी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने ऐसा कौन से नीति के मातहत किया है कि उत्तर भारत को बिल्कुल छोड़ दिया है। जहां काम शुरू हो गया था, ड्रिलिंग का काम एक जमाने से हो रहा था, वहां ड्रिलिंग पूरा किए बगैर सब मशीनें उठा कर दक्षिण भारत में ले गए, आप ने काम को पूरा हो जाने दिया होता। मैं पीलीभीत से चुन कर आता हूं--वहां तीन स्थानों पर खुदाई का काम होना

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

था। वहां पर एक स्थान है—परैवा वेश, जहां आधी खुदाई करके ही छोड़ दिया, एक बार भी पूरी खुदाई नहीं की जब कि आप का कितना रूपया सड़कें बनाने पर दूसरे कामों पर, सारा इक्विपमेंट वहां ले जाने पर खर्च हुआ। दूसरे स्थानों पर तो छूआं तक नहीं, मशीनें वहां से हटा ली और ऐसा और स्थानों पर भी हुआ है। तो जो वहां के लोग हैं वे ऐसा कहते हैं। आप कहेंगे कि यह भी कहीं सुनी बात मैं कह रहा हूं लेकिन अब वहां पर लोग ऐसा कहते हैं कि अब दक्षिण भारत में ही ड्रिलिंग हुआ करेगी चाहे वहां तेल निकले या न निकले। एक्सपर्टस ने जो यह कहा था और यह रिपोर्ट दी थी कि यहां से तेल निकलेगा, वह रिपोर्ट बिल्कुल बेकार हो गई। इस बात को आप खुद समझें, मैं इस के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। आप इस बात को देखें कि उत्तर भारत में जहां जहां खुदाई हो रही थी, वहां से उस को क्यों ट्रान्सफर कर दिया गया दक्षिण भारत को और वहां पर आप ने खुदाई शुरू करवा दी।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : सभापति महोदय, यह उत्तर और दक्षिण की बात कह कर उनमें झगड़ा कराने की बात कर रहे हैं?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आप दक्षिण के हैं या उत्तर के।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : मैं तो उत्तर का हूं।

सभापति महोदय : एक भारत के बारे में सोचिए, उत्तर और दक्षिण भारत के बारे में नहीं।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : उसके बारे में तो ये सोच नहीं सकते।

सभापति महोदय : ठीक है, उन का भी कि प्वाइन्ट है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : यह कि रोग इन को ऐसा लग गया है कि उठते बैठते, ये बीच में टोकते हैं। मेरी समझ में एक रोग इन को लग गया है जो ये इस तरह से बीच में टोकते हैं। मैंने यह बात उत्तर और दक्षिण में झगड़े के लिए नहीं कही। मैंने तो यह कहा कि उत्तर भारत में जहां पहले खुदाई हो रही थी, वहां खुदाई बन्द हो गई है और वहां से सब सामग्री उठा कर दक्षिण भारत में इन्होंने भेज दी।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Sir, I rise on a pcint of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is it?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, this gentleman said tha he belonged to North India. I think he belonged to Souh ndia.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excause me.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I am sorry. I belong to the whole of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You kindly resume your seat. Yours is neiher a point of order nor a disorder but it is a point of confusion. You may continue.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : ये जस्ट बोर्न हैं नदर्न इंडिया के। यह बात मैंने आप के सामने कही और मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान दें क्योंकि वहां के लोगों में इस चीज को लेकर बड़ा असंतोष है। करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करके वहां के लिए इक्विपमेंट्स लिए गए और वहां पर इस काम को करने के लिए सड़कें बनाई गई और सब चीजों का विकास किया गया लेकिन अचानक बिना कारण ड्रिलिंग का सारा सामान वहां से भेज दिया गया जो लोगों में यह चिन्ता का विषय होगा ही।

मैं एक बात की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। कभी-कभी जो एक्सपर्ट्स बाहर से आते हैं और हम उन विदेशी एक्सपर्ट्स से कहते हैं कि आप ड्रिलिंग करवाइये और देखिए कि कहां कहां तेल निकलेगा तो कभी कभी ऐसा लगता कि ये हिन्दुस्तान को तेल के मामले में सक्षम नहीं होने देना चाहते और इसलिए गलत राय देते हैं। तेल निकलने वाला हो, तो वह देंगे कि तेल नहीं निकलेगा और न निकलने वाला हो, तो कह देंगे कि तेल निकलेगा और इस तरह से आप का पैसा बेकार खर्च होता है।

सभापति महोदय: यह आप का जाती ख्याल है, व्यक्तिगत ख्याल है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार: मैं आप को उदाहरण देता हूं। चीन ने रूस के एक्सपर्ट लोगों की एक टीम प्रारम्भ में अपने यहां बुलाई थी और उस से कहा कि हमारे यहां देखिए कि कहां कहां तेल निकल सकता है। उस टीम ने काफी समय तक सर्वे करने के बाद कह दिया कि आप के यहां तेल नहीं निकल सकता है और उसके बाद चीन में वहीं से तेल निकला और अब वह सेल्फ सफीशियेंट है तेल के मामले में। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं, यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखा जाए कि जब भी हम किसी से तेल निकालने के बारे में निगोशिएसन करें तो इस बात का ध्यान रखलें कि कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं कि राजनीति के कारण हमारे देश को मजबूत न होने देने के लिए वे गलत राय तो नहीं दे रहे हैं। और गलत स्थानों का चयन करा रहे हैं और ठीक स्थानों का चयन नहीं होने दे रहे हैं। यह मोटी बात मैंने आपके सामने सिद्धांत रूप में रखी है। मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में भी ऐसा हो रहा होगा। लेकिन इन बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए। मैंने चीन का उदाहरण दिया, यह बिल्कुल सही बात है। कई पेपर्स में आया था।

श्रीमन्, पहाड़ों में एक्सप्लोरेशन की बड़ी गुंजाइश है। अल्मोड़ा, गढ़वाल साईड में बहुत से ऐसे स्थान हैं, हिमाचल में ऐसे स्थान हैं जहां कि तेल निकल सकता है। पांच छः साल पहले गढ़वाल में सर्वे वगैरह आपने करवाया था लेकिन वह पूरा नहीं किया, बीच में ही खत्म कर दिया। मैं फिर से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप हिमाचल से लेकर अल्मोड़ा साईड की बेल्ट में खुदाई की शुएआत कराने की कोशिश कीजिए, वहां अनुसंधान कराइए, मुझे विश्वास है कि वहां आपको तेल जरूर मिलेगा।

श्रीमन् यह जो अपोइंटेड डे आपने लिखा है, जब आप आर्डिनेन्स जारी करते हैं तब तो यह साफ लिख देते हैं कि फलां दिन से लेंगे लेकिन इस में अपोइंटेड दिन कौन-सा होगा? मौत का दिन भी एक मोइयन होता है। यह अपोइंटेड डे इस में क्यों नहीं मेंशन किया जा रहा है कि इस तारीख से ले रहे हैं? क्या इस में भी कोई बंगलिंग की गुंजाइस हो सकती है, तारीख घटाने और बढ़ाने में भी हो सकती? यह सदन आप से जानना चाहता है।

बाकी आपने राष्ट्रीयकरण के प्रति कदम उठाया। जैसा मैंने कहा कि जब कुछ नहीं रहता, सब कुछ खत्म हो जाता है तब आप इसके लिए कदम उठाते हैं। इस से पहले कदम नहीं उठाते। भविष्य में भगवान आपको सद्बुद्धि दे कि आप समय पर कदम उठाएं। इस से अधिक मैं क्या कह सकता हूं।

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

इन विचारों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate. I think hon. Members from both sides as far as the nationalisation of the company is concerned have welcome the measure. They are some how or other—because of non-supply of detailed information—critical of the amount which is being paid as compensation.

Sir, I would like to point out in this connection that Mr. Das, Mr. Rajesh Kumar Singh and Mr. Surya Narayan Singh—all Members from Opposition—have supported the measure in the sense that the company is being nationalised. The last speaker, Mr. Gangwar, had nothing much to say about the nationalisation of company except that he was giving a random survey of his own thoughts. I was surprised about the type of attack that he made on the basis of hearsay. I would like to point out in this connection that as far as the take-over of the company is concerned since 1974 the Government of India's policy has been to nationalise practically all the oil companies and take-over the distribution in the public Sector. I have narrated in the beginning of my speech how in 1975-76 and in previous years we have taken over ESSO, Caltex, Burmah Shell etc. The policy which was followed in regard to compensation to be given to these companies, that is, ESSO, Caltex and Burmah-Shell, has been followed in this case also. It was left for some hon. Members to point out, why do you, a negotiated amount of settlement money and not pay a compensation which could be anything and because, a compensation to be paid, could not be challenged in a court of law. Now, Sir, our policy as far as take over of any foreign company is concerned has been this. We are still in the process where we are nationalising some of the companies who have been working here. But at the same time-here I am not talking of other areas, but the area of oil alone-we have thrown open 32 blocks of the country for the foreign companies to come and explore. And therefore it would not be a desirable thing to do that we expropriate or decide the amount which is not reasonable for commensurate with what they should get. Now, it is true that some of these companies are old companies and have bee established in India and because they were established companies according to the process of law they have taken away from here certain amount of money which accrued to them as a profit. Only because they have taken away some money which accrued to them as legal profit we cannot come to a conclusion that no compensation should be paid. Now, I would like to inform hon. Members that as far as the takeover of these companies is concerned Oil India Ltd. in which the Government and the BOC each hold 50% share is engaged in the exploration and production of oil for over 20 years and today produces about 3 million tonnes of crude oil and 1300 million cubic metres of natural gas per year. This clearly show even after functioning for 20 years this company is engaged in a work which has got great potential. In assessing the compensation the net worth of the company as on 1-1-77 has been taken into account to determine the value of the shares. Now, Sir, this date 1-1-77 is the cut off date which was decided upon. Negotiations for the take over of these companies was carried out even during the previous Government's time. But unfortunately that could not be decided upon as somehow the Assam Oil Company had number of litigation cases pending in the court. Therefore it was decided by the previous Government that it should

be linked with oil India takeover. And because the linkage was there in the take over of the Oil India shares, Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) and Assam Oil Company, the linkage created lot of difficulties because Assam Oil Company had number of litigation cases going on with regard to income-tax, other taxes and so on. And therefore, decision was taken, first of all, in this regard that there should be no linkage, and we should negotiate separately the take over of these companies. The Government was willing to take over and the foreign company also gave a helping hand, and they came for negotiations. So, Sir, this linkage was broken but ultimately, while negotiating it was found that while Oil India had lot of assets and practically no liabilities it would be proper that Assam Oil Company should not be left over and it should also be taken over simultaneously. And the companies agreed to this.

I will now go into details as to how this compensation was arrived at. Therefore, nothing would be hidden from the hon. Members. As far as compensation is concerned, I must first of all point out that this compensation negotiation was not done in the manner alleged by hon. Member Shri Gangwar who is not even present in the House to hear what I am going to say in reply to what he said. A committee consisting of the officers of the Ministry of petroleum, Ministry of Finance and Chairman of one of the petroleum companies, was appointed to go into this, wherein the Finance Advisor Mr. Khosla, the Petroleum Secretary Mr. Laveraj Kumar and officials of the Finance Ministry were present. This committee carried on negotiations. After the negotiations, there was a Cabinet Committee which went into the whole thing. The Cabinet Committee was headed by the Finance Minister, the Petroleum Minister, the Law Minister and 1 or 2 other colleagues. This Cabinet Committee, along with all the officers from the Finance Ministry, Petroleum Ministry and other officers who were concerned with this, went into the whole thing. This is how this compensation was decided. I was not associated with any one of the company people. The whole discussion took place between this committee of officers and the company people. No Minister, including the Finance Minister or myself carried out any negotiation with regard to compensation which was to be paid to them. Therefore, it is surprising to hear such wild allegations as "Rs. 5 crores were negotiated."

AN HON. MEMBER : You need not reply to such silly allegations.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : It is all right. Originally, the claim of the BOC was Rs. 42.78 crores which, after negotiations, came down to Rs. 28·62 crores. And these Rs. 28·62 crores were for Oil India shares, assets and liabilitis in India of Assam Oil and marketing assests and liabilities of BOC (IT).

16·58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Even then negotiations were carried on ; and ultimately, it was decided that we should follow this procedure. There were Rs. 28 crores worth of shares of Oil India, of which their share was 50% Rs. 14 crores was the share of the Government of India. Therefore, Rs. 14 crores were payable to them, out of the share value. Then Rs. 1·66 crores, over and above this Rs. 14 crores, were to be paid to them as the premium, which brought the figures to Rs. 15·66 crores. Then, the interest from the cut-off date to the present (30-6-1981) at the rate of 8% came to Rs. 5·51 crores. Therefore, Rs. 21·10 crores were decided. Over and above this, the value of the unexpired concessions

[Mr. P. C. Sethi]

was Rs. 0·36 crores. So, Rs. 21·66 crores is the actual value which should have been paid to BOC. But instead of Rs. 21·66 crores which was the amount to be paid to BOC, the whole deal has been clinched at Rs. 21·56 crores which not only includes BOC (IT) but also the Assam Oil Company.

As far as Assam Oil Company's liabilities and assets are concerned, I would like to point this out for the benefit of the hon. Members, regarding the contingent tax liabilities and other claims dealt with in the computation of compensation. The gross contingent income-tax, excise and sales tax liabilities of AOC were earlier assessed at Rs. 4·92 crores. These were examined further in consultation with CBDT and CBEC. The official level group finally assessed these liabilities net of contingent assets at Rs. 2.73 crores. These were deducted from the net worth of the company for ascertaining the fair amount of compensation which came to about Rs. 5 lakhs.

17 hrs.

The AOC had also submitted the following further claims net of taxes :

	Rs. lakhs
(a) Reimbursement of additional costs on paraffin wax .	207
(b) C & F adjustment account .	133
(c) Reimbursemtnt of additional refinery costs .	86
TOTAL . .	426

The internal assessment of the Official Level Group deliberately did not take into account the above claims of AOC which had been kept pending in view of the negotiations for the takeover. At least one for Rs. 53 lakhs (net of taxes) on account of the C & F. Adjustment Account would have had to be conceded to the AOC in conformity with the policy followed for all other refineries, all of which are in the public sector.

Therefore, taking into account all these claims which were made by this company on the various tax grounds and the increase in prices which were incidental and came to crores of rupees and particularly in view of the fact that now the crude oil prices have been increased, if these negotiations had not taken place, perhaps we would have to pay much more higher amount to these companies that what we are paying today. Therefore, as far as Assam Oil Company is concerned, ultimately, the Assam Oil Company was settled for Rs. 10 lakhs and, therefore, the total figures of the Oil India and the Assam oil Company and BOC (IT) comes to Rs. 21.56 crores. There is nothing which needs to be not shown to the house. We have come out with full facts and details.

With regard to the appointed date, this date will be notified by notification issued by the Government after passing of the Bill. Naturally, till the Bill was pending before the House —if it was an Ordinance, it was possible to give a date—but unless this Bill is passed by this House, this appointed date would not be given. Therefore, according to the agreement, after the Pill gets passed by both the Houses and gets the consent of the President, it will become the law ; and then it will be by 15th of October which i the date which has been settled in the negotiation. Therefore, since the Parliament Session was going to commence and one did not know, since the last six or seven days, I had been waiting to see that the Bill

should come and ultimately it has come today. Therefore, this date was not given. There was no question of any bungling, as far as this date is concerned ; the date is fixed. We wanted to do it before the 15th of October because by 15th of October we would like to finally settle with these companies payment and other things. Therefore, there is nothing about this.

Then one of the hon. members Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev who happens to come from the area where these things are lying there has raised a very valid point. He has probably supported this Bill and welcomed these measures. But he has raised certain points with regard to the development of the company, with regard to the problems which the employees are going to face, with regard to the old agencies and the practices which these companies are following. In this connection, I would like to point out that as far as the capacity of AOC's refinery at Digboi is concerned, he suggested that it should be expanded and there is a scope for a much bigger refinery in Assam. We are doing all our best to see that the refinery in Assam can be expanded. Therefore, we have already sent a team to Digboi to find out how much this AOC's refinery could be improved upon. A team from Engineers India Limited has already made a preliminary study to determine the improvement that can be effected in this; and this refinery particularly being a refinery of paraffin wax, therefore, we ourselves are keen to improve this refinery; and if possible, we can not only improve it but would certainly like to expand it also.

As far as the Digboi Oil field is concerned, it has an area of about 52 sq. kms. It was discovered in 1890. Over a thousand wells have been drilled, out of which, as on 31-3-1981, 418 wells were under production. The present production from this field is about 40,000 tonnes per annum which according to one of the hon. Members, has come down. In our country when the wells are working for quite sometime, it is possible that the rate of production of the well comes down. Then we have to see what recovery methods will have to be applied. In order to find out as to how this well can be recovered and whether by water injections or any other methods the wells can be improved upon. Now that the Government is taking over this Company, we will try to see that this field which is full of potential is fully utilised and developed.

As far as the employees are concerned, I would like to assure that all the employees of both the Companies will be taken over by the Government. Such of those employees who want to retire, after taking their pension, will be allowed to retire after taking the pension. As far accrued pension and gratuity are concerned, they will be taken care of and there will be no problem. But it is possible in some companies, for example, when we took over the Burmah Shell, the ESSO and Caltex, we came across a situation where the employees of these Companies were being paid much higher salaries than what were being paid to our own employees. Therefore, they have to be brought on par whether it is in the refining division or in the distribution system and therefore it will have to be done sooner or later. The salaries and emoluments of these employees will have to be brought on par at the all-India level. We will start discussions with them and we will see that there is no tear-shedding as far as this transitional period is concerned.

Now, as far agencies in that area are concerned, I may assure the hon. Members that we have already issued instructions to find out as to how many agents are there, because our policy is, if a family has got a petrol or LIG distribution agency, then no other member of the same family will get this additional facility either of petrol pump,

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

or kerosene dealership or LPG dealership. Therefore, we are trying to restrict even in this present situation, from one to one in a family and therefore we may go into the old records and if anything is outside the purview of this policy we shall try to change. With regard to new agencies, we have already issued instructions that 70 per cent of the new agencies would be in the reserved categories, 25 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and 10 per cent for unemployed graduates that is, 10 per cent for unemployed engineers, 15 per cent for physically hasidicapped, defence personnel and warwidows, and 10 per cent to freedom fighters and 30 per cent to open category. All these categories will be covered and the new agencies will be distributed according to this. Therefore, thirty per cent will be on the basis of... (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: मंत्री महोदय ने अभी स्वतंत्रता-सेनानियों का नाम लिया है। अभी तक उनके लिए कुछ किया है या नहीं ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी: स्वतंत्रता-सेनानियों के बारे में निर्णय लेने के बाद अभी पिछले महीने गैस की एजेन्सीज के लिए एडवरटाइजमेंट्स दिए गए हैं और उनकी दरख्वास्तें आ रही हैं हैं। वे प्राप्त हो रही हैं। होम मिनिस्ट्री से वैलिडिटी सर्टिफिकेट यह कि वे फ्रीडम फाइटर है—आने के बाद उन पर निर्णय किया जाएगा। उनके लिए 10 परसेंट कोटा निश्चित किया गया है।

Therefore, I would like to plead that with hon. Members that nothing has been left out, which we want to tell the House. Hon. Members have also given suggestions. For example, Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy has given a suggestion that oil exploration should be expedited. We are trying to do it; particularly in the Godavari basin and other offshore basins, we are doing it. I am going to Andhra Pradesh next month. I am also visiting certain parts of Rajasthan where oil exploration is going on, particularly Jaisalmer. We hope that oil exploration work will be taken up on a big scale.

Mr. Gangwar also gave us an advice. I do not know whether it is an expert advice or only an advice which normally comes. He said that foreign companies which are asked to survey normally do not want India to become self-sufficient. That is the story we have been telling. We have been telling it before 1956, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru took the decision that India had to find out oil and he invited USSR. USSR might not have been able to give a correct assessment of the situation in China, but there is difference between China and India. USSR gave us correct advice. It was with the advice given by USSR that new oil finds were made in Gujarat. At one time, when we started this work in collaboration with USSR, foreign companies, particularly of western countries, said that it is not wise for India to spend so much on oil exploration. At that time, those countries discouraged us saying that India has no oil. Now when we have found out oil and we have thrown open 32 blocks to foreign countries to come here for exploration and drilling, those companies from USA, Mexico, U.K., Italy—most of them from western countries—have come here and they are hopeful that oil will be found. Apart from that, we are not depending on those companies only. Vast areas of this country have been handed over to Oil India and ONGC and I am

confident with their experience, expertise and dedication, they will strike oil. ONGC boys and engineers are striking oil from place to place. Because the oil finds are small, therefore I am not announcing it in the House. Oil has been struck in Nagaland. We have found new oil wells in Assam and also some new oil wells in Gujarat. Two days back I have announced a new oil find which appears to be quite substantial because only through a half inch choke, we got 1030 barrels in one day and that was only an exploratory well. This ara where oil has been struck is about 80 sq. in aerial extent. Therefore, we are hopeful that oil will be found. I am sure—although nobody can forecast—that we will be able to find oil in Godavari basin also and it is possible that in a couple of days or after a month or, so, I may be in a position to make some announcement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In Cauvery basin also.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : In Cauvery basin also. Therefore, with these words, I request the House to kindly pass this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr Shamanna has moved an amendment to the consideration motion. Are you withdrawing it?

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : I would like to speak for 2 or 3 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That stage is over. You cannot speak now. I shall now put Mr Shamanna's amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide in the public interest for the acquisition of the shares of Oil India Limited held by "The Burmah Oil Company Limited" and for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the Assam Oil Company Limited and "The Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited" in relation to their undertakings in India and thereby to secure that the ownership and control of crude oil and gas produced by Oil India Limited, and of crude oil, gas and petroleum products produced by the undertakings in India of the Assam Oil Company Limited and of petroleum products marketed and distributed by the said undertakings and the undertakings in India of "The Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited" are so distributed as best to subserve the common good, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted,

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up clause by clause consideration. In clauses 2 to 22 there are no amendments. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 22 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.
Clauses 2 to 22 were added to the Bill
Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.18 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1981-82

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1981-82.

Motion moved :

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof—Demand Nos. 2 and 16"

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), 1981-82 Submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grnts submitted to the vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
2.	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	45,00,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement Other Expenditure	7,29,00,000

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA (Arrah) : I beg to move:—

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,00,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure (General) be reduced to Re. 1]."

Justification in setting up Railway Reforms Committee office. (1)

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,00,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure (General) be reduced to Re. 1."

[Justification in starting Rail travel package scheme.](2).

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced to Re. 1."

(Justification in manufacturing doubledacker coaches.)(3).

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs.100."

(Delay in laying of a new broad gauge line from Arrach to Chhapra in Eastern Railway.)(4).

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

(Need to construct a railway bridge at Singha Ghat on the Ganga river on E.R.).(5).

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in res-

pect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a new broad gauge line from Bihata to Anugarh Narayana Road in Danapore division on Eastern Railway.](6)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in converting Arrah-Sasaram light railway into broad gauge.](7)

"That the Demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in converting Fatuha-Ishalampur light railway into broad gauge.](8)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in construction of a road bridge at Rajendra Nagar in Patna.](9)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in construction of road bridge in Arrah on Eastern Railway.](10)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move :—

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to lay a railway line from Bihata station *via* Bikram, Paliganj, Arwal on Eastern Railway.](11)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in construction of railway bridge on the Ganga river in Patna.](12)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs, 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to lay a new railway line from Rajgir to Gaya.](13)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convert Patna-Gaya single line into double line.](14)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay double line from Bakhtiyarpur to Rajgir on Eastern Railway.](15)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Failure to lay broad gauge line from Fatuha to Ishlampur on Eastern railway.](16)

SHRI SUBODH SEN (Jalpaiguri) : I beg to move:—

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a new railway line from Balurghat in the district of West Dinajpur to Ektisal in the district of Maldah in West Bengal.](21)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide railway line from Eklashmi in Maldah district to Aluabari in West Dinajpur district in West Bengal.](22)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to connect Rajgunj, sub-divisional headquarter with district headquarter Balurghat in the district of West Bengal by rail.] (23)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reopen, repair and extend the Domohani -Changrabandha rail line (N.F.) to Mekhligunje a sub-divisional headquarter in the district of Coochbehar, West Bengal.](30)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : I beg to move:—

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a bridge at Palace Gate near Bangalore Cantonment Railway Station.(31)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a bridge at Bangalore-Arasikere Road.](32)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete the conversion of the Mysore-Bangalore rail line and Bangalore-Guntkal rail line from metre gauge to broad gauge.](33)

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): I beg to move:—

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a road under-bridge in replacement of

the existing level crossing at 34 National Highway, near Ranaghat rail junction, Eastern Railway.](41)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct the portion of the rail track again between Rejinagar and Beldanga which was severely damaged during the 1978 floods.](42)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accelerate construction of the second broad gauge line from Jammu Tawi to Udhampur to improve accessibility of the hinterland in Jammu and Kashmir State.](43)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay a double line between Ranaghat and Krish Nagar city junction under Eastern Railway.](44)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

(Failure to convert the Nabadwip Santipur *via* Krishnagar city junction narrow gauge into broad gauge.](45)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a new broad gauge rail line between Krishnagar city junction and Shikarpur *via* Karimpur.](46)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accelerate the construction of the double line between Damdam and Burasat, Eastern Railway.] (47)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to manufacture the proposed double-decker coaches within the stipulated period.](48)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : I beg to move:—

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for greater attention to renewal of railway tracks.](50)

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur) : I beg to move:—

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Mukunda Mandal]

[Need to construct an overbridge at the Eastern side of Diamond Harbour station on the point of crossing gate at Raynagar.] (51)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend Sealdah Lakshmikantapur section to Pathar Pratima.] (52)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,00,000 in respect of assets-acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend Sealdah Mathurapur section to Raidighi.] (53).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The demands and the cut motions are before the House.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): There are two heads in the Supplementary Demands. One head pertains to the setting up of a Railway Reforms Committee and expenditure on external publicity in order to attract more foreign tourists in our country. What the Railway Reforms Committee will do is not clear. The Minister should clarify this point. The way the Railways have been functioning for the last two months where accidents are taking place often and deaths have multiplied several times due mostly to violation of accident safety rules. I apprehend that they will not be able to attract much foreign tourists. The death figures for three years are as follows:

1977	—	364
1978	—	196
1979	—	264

But in the last three or four months the number of death has crossed several times the total number of deaths occurred in the last three years. Only the other day, the Tamil Nadu Express met with an accident. The Railways have claimed that only 16 persons have died in this accident. This claim has been challenged by the Secretary of the All India Loco Running Staff Association. He said that more than hundred persons had died and several hundred had been injured. He has issued a statement saying:

The Railway have "compelled to ignore all aspects of safety working in the mad rush for quicker movement of trains." He made this charge that due to this, major accidents are after taking place.

The unfortunate part of this is that the pantry car was involved in this accident and three railway employees were killed. Their bodies were huddled together in a box. In the case of all other passengers who died, the dead bodies were put in separate boxes; but, in the case of railway employees, their own employees, the bodies were huddled in a box and no information was given to their relatives. It is only when the railway staff demonstrated that the railways were compelled to put the dead bodies in separate boxes. This is the inhuman treatment which they render to their own employees.

For the last so many years the loco staff are complaining about the danger of accidents due to bad maintenance of railway track, locomotives and rolling stock. Yet, the railways have paid no heed to it.

For example, take the working hours. In 1970 and 1973 the then Railway Minister assured that the railway employees will not be asked to work for more than ten hours. But the other day when I met a loco engine staff at Howrah, the told me: "I signed in at 8 O'Clock, now it is 10 O'Clock, I have been waiting

perhaps I will get my work only at 12 o'clock. But this time is not counted." They are clamouring that the time should be counted from the time they signed-in till they are signed-off, but the railways have not agreed to this. The result is that they have to work for more than 12 hours. Our party leader, Com. Samar Mukherjee, has drawn the attention of the Railway Minister to one instance where one locomotive staff, Shri Devnath by name, was compelled to work for 41 hours continously. He had to go from Alipur Duar to Assam and when he got down from the train after work, he fainted and he is now paralysed. This is the way the railways are treating their own employees.

Even though the railways have increased the speed of trains, even the normal safety measures are not being observed. After some major accidents, the railways set up several committees, but their recommendations have not been implemented. The Sikri Committee pointed out that 1,700 bridges and culverts are damaged and that they should be repaired and strengthened. But nothing has been done in that direction. They also pointed out that 1,130 km of track are damaged. Yet, no repair work has been undertaken. The railway authorities are forcing the employees to accelerate the speed, without giving any attention to the safety measures or the proper maintenance of the locomotives. The result is an abnormal increase in the number of accidents.

Only very recently there was a big accident in the Railway Minister's home State, when a train fell into the Bhagmati river. While some people say that one thousand to two thousand passengers were drowned, the railways say that only a few hundred have drowned. Since the bodies were not recovered, no one could give a correct estimate.

During the last two months thr accidents have taken place in th Grand Chord route. The railway service has deteriorated. Further, as and when any accident takes place, for four or five days no passenger or express train can run on those tracks, because there is so much of damage to the tracks. Naturally, the goods trains are diverted to other lines. I would say that the railways should give special attention to this aspect of the problem.

In respect of this locomotive staff, after the strike, 10,000 persons were victimised. Even today 1200 such staff still remains removed from service and unemployed and 1100 are under penal transfers. Of course, some of them have joined. Also, some were arrested under the National Security Act. One of their demands was against the violation of the Accident Safety Rules. In the last few months we find that most of the accidents had faken place due to violation of these Rules. The railway engines are not properly attended to and the drivers are forced to drive the trains at higher speeds. As such, the number of accidents has increased during this period. So, the Railway Ministry must take the responsibility because due to their unscientific way of treatment, these accidents have taken place.

As I have already said, due to recent accidents, some of the tracks remained suspended for 4 or 5 days for through-running of trains. In your own State, I may mention that on Grand Chord route, in the last few months three major accidents took place. When the new train was going to be introduced on a trial run was there which led to an accident and all the traffic on that route was suspended for 4 or 5 days. That is the position.

So, I would request the Minister of Railways to have a second look

[Dr, Saradish Roy]

into the affairs of the staff, the loco-running staff. Further, about 1200 retrenched and 1100 under penal transfers are there. The loco-running staff which has since been replaced, has not acquired so much experience. But they have been given charge of mail, express and other fast trains and they are forced to run them at higher speed, though they have not got the experience. They have removed most of the experienced staff. In the last Budget Session many of us requested that the railways should consider the cases of retrenched people and those under penal transfers favourably and bring them back to service. Some members of the staff were dismissed and some were prematurely retired. There should be a good employer-employee relation in the railways. So, I would request that this should be looked into carefully and steps should be taken so that the discontentment among the loco-running staff due to the fault of railway management is removed.

I have already stated that the track should be looked into. The damage to bridges and culverts and track reported by Sikri Committee has not been looked into. The drivers are asked to run trains at a higher speed. This should also be looked into.

There are other things in the Supplementary Budget demands. There is a proposal for seven lines. Out of them in two cases there is a proposal for conversion from metregauge to broadguage and the rest of the lines are of broadguage. There is also a provision for BOXC wagons, double-deckers and brakewagons. Last time, in the Budget speech the Railway Minister said that it is not the time to convert metregauge into broadgauge. But here, in two cases at least it is conversion, why should it not be done in other cases. Why should not the narrow-guage lines be transformed into broadguage lines? This should be considered carefully.

At that time also he said that there is....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Roy, are you concluding in a minute or two?

DR. SARADISH ROY: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As it is 17.30, then we are taking up Half-An-Hour Discussion. You can continue next time. Shri Virdhi Chander Jain.

[17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS IN GANDHI SAGAR AREA, MADHYA PRADESH

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न जो मैंने आधे घंटे की चर्चा के लिए उठाया है, यह प्रश्न राजस्थान के कृषि उत्पादन की दृष्टि से विद्युत उत्पादन की दृष्टि से और औद्योगिक उत्पादन की दृष्टि से बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है।

सब से पहले मैं एतिहासिक रुप-रेखा की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करने का प्रयास करुंगा। यह जो चम्बल मल्टीपिल प्रोजेक्ट है, यह 4 सितम्बर, 1960 को राजस्थान एवं मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रीं की सहमति से तैयार हुई थी और उस योजना में राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश का बराबर बराबर का हिस्सा कास्ट और बैनीफिट्स में था। इस आधार पर यह प्रोजेक्ट तैयार की गई और इस प्रोजेक्ट चम्बल नदी के समस्त जल-भराव क्षेत्र के पानी के आधार पर तैयार किया गया था। इसलिए मैं यह जानना

चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री जी इस प्रोजेक्ट को, जो तैयार की गई है, इस सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करेंगे ? इस से यह स्पष्ट हो जाएगा कि चम्बल का जो केचमेंट एरिया है, जो 8,700 वर्ग मील में फैला हुआ है, उस केचमेंट एरिया के पूरे पानी को उपयोग में लाया जा सकता है, उस पूरे पानी के उपयोग की यह योजना बनाई जा सकती है परन्तु मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने, जैसा कि जवाब में स्पष्ट है, 57 ईरीगेशन स्कीम्स बना कर और 29 जो स्कीमें हैं ईरीगेशन की, वे अन्डर कन्सट्रक्शन हैं, एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर दी कि जो एग्रीमेंट था, प्रोजेक्ट में जो शर्तें थीं, जो दोनों मुख्य मंत्रियों के बीच में समझौता था, उस का खुल्लमखुल्ला उल्लंघन हुआ है। इस तरह से चम्बल नदी का जो सम्पूर्ण समस्त पानी है, वे जितनी भी योजनाएं बनी हैं गांधी सागर डेम, राना प्रताप सागर डेम, जवाहर सागर डेम और कोटा बेराज, इन की पूर्ति नहीं करता और अकाल के समय में पानी का संकट रहता है और लीन सीजन में लीन समय में पानी का हर समय संकट रहता है। इस प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार से परमिशन नहीं ली, इन्टर-स्टेट जो कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड है, उस के चेयरमेन की राय नहीं ली और बिना राय ले कर जो एग्रीमेंट था, उस का खुल्लम-खुल्ला अतिक्रमण किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये जो 57 डैम बने हैं। इनकी क्या केपेसिटी है ? इन डैम्स में भरने की कितनी क्षमता है और जो अन्डर कंस्ट्रक्शन हैं उनकी किस प्रकार की क्षमता है ? और भी जो प्रोपोजल्स हैं उनके बारे में भी मंत्री जी सम्पूर्ण जानकारी सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करें।

मुझे जहां तक जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है कि इस गांधी सागर का एवरेज भराव ईल्ड 3.822 मिलियन एकड़ फीट का है। उस में से 1.25 मिलियन फीट को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इन्टरसेप्ट किया है। अगर इस प्रकार का इन्टरसेप्शन होता है तो हमारे यहां विद्युत, सिंचाई की दृष्टि से बहुत धक्का पहुंचेगा। मुझे तीन-चार सालों की जानकारी प्राप्त है। हमारे राजस्थान में उद्योग, विद्युत और कृषि इन तीनों के उत्पादन को धक्का पहुंचा है। हमारे राजस्थान में यों ही विद्युत की स्थिति खराब है। लगातार दो-तीन सालों से हम फेमीन की स्थिति में हैं। इस में भी गांधी सागर जो एक सहारा था यह सहारा भी हमारे लिए लाभदायक सिद्ध नहीं हो रहा है। यह स्थिति राजस्थान में भराव की है। वहां पर समय पर बिजली प्राप्त नहीं होती है। दो-दो, तीन-तीन घंटे बिजली कृषि के लिए प्राप्त होती है। उद्योगों में करीब 50, 60, 80 और यहां तक कहीं कहीं 100 परसेंट का कट करना पड़ता है। ईरीगेशन के लिए जो पानी उपलब्ध होना चाहिए वह पानी भी उपलब्ध नहीं होता है। इस से इस क्षेत्र को बड़ा भारी नुकसान हो हो रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ प्रश्न आप से पूछना चाहता हूं—

क्या यह सही है कि चम्बल बहु-उद्देशीय परियोजना चम्बल नदी के समस्त भराव क्षेत्र (केचमेंट एरिया) में उपलब्ध कुल पानी के आधार पर तैयार की गयी थी ?

क्या यह सही है कि दिनांक 4 सितम्बर, 1960 को आयोजित राजस्थान एवं मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक में यह सहमति हो गई थी कि उक्त परियोजना की लागत एवं लाभ पर बराबर साझेदारी होगी ?

क्या यह सही है कि गांधी सागर की डिजाइन समस्त वार्षिक जल भराव क्षेत्र को मद्देनजर रखते हुए तैयार

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन]

किया गया था तथा इस बांध का केचमेंट एरिया 8,700 वर्गमील का है?

क्या यह सही है कि गांधी सागर की केपेसिटी सालाना उपलब्ध पानी के दुगुनी मात्रा के आधार पर बनाई गई थी ताकि पावर एवं सिंचाई का 90 प्रतिशत वर्ष में पूरा उपयोग हो सके?

क्या यह सही है कि गांधी सागर बांध के केचमेंट एरिये में जलप्रवाह अवरुद्ध किया जा रहा है जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप शक्ति और सिंचाई के लाभों को नुकसान होगा?

क्या यह सही है कि गांधी सागर बांध के केचमेंट एरिये का जलप्रवाह अवरुद्ध किया जा रहा है और किया गया है जिस से सिंचाई के लाभ को नुकसान हुआ है और टोटल ईल्ड 3822 मिलियन एकड़ फीट में से 1.25 मिलियन एकड़ फीट का इन्टरसेप्शन इस बांध से हुआ है? क्या यह इन्टरसेप्शन ब्रीच आफ ट्रस्ट नहीं है?

क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने गांधी सागर के केचमेंट एरिये में ईरीगेशन स्कीम के बनाने के पहले राजस्थान सरकार से अनुमति ली थी?

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार गांधी बांध के पानी के प्रवाह को अवरुद्ध कर विद्युत शक्ति एवं सिंचाई को नुकशान पहुंचा रही है, उसकी क्षतिपूर्ति आप किस प्रकार करायेंगे?

गत दस वर्षों में गांधी सागर के केचमेंट एरिये में कितनी एवरेज वर्षा र कितना पानी का भराव हुआ?

क्या यह सही है कि गांधी सागर में पानी का स्तर सालों साल गिरता जा रहा है? इस समय पानी का स्तर क्या है?

गांधी सागर बांध के भराव की पूरी क्षमता कितनी है और अब कितने फुट पानी का भराव है?

57 सिंचाई योजनाएं गांधी सागर के केचमेंट एरिए में कब कब बनी थीं और उनकी पानी की क्या क्षमता है और उनके कंस्ट्रक्शन के बाद उन बांधों में कितना-कितना पानी आया है और उसने कितने क्षेत्र को सिंचित किया है?

29 ईरीगेशन स्कीम्स जो अण्डर कंस्ट्रक्शन हैं वे किस स्टेज पर हैं और उनकी क्या क्षमता है?

क्या यह सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्रियों की बैठक अगस्त, 1981 में हुई और उसमें यह तय हुआ है कि—

Proper assessment works completed and proposals would be jointly made by the States.

उक्त असेसमेंट के कार्य को जल्दी से जल्दी संपन्न करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार अपनी शक्तियों का किस प्रकार प्रयोग करेगी।

क्या यह सही है कि जब तक उक्त डिस्प्यूट का फाइनल निर्णय नहीं हो, केन्द्र सरकार मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को आदेश देकर बाध्य करेगी कि जो वर्क्स कंप्लीट है, उसमें पानी स्टोर न करे और गांधी सागर की ओर पानी का मोड़ कराए और जो योजनाएं अंडर कंस्ट्रक्शन हैं, उन पर आगे कार्य न करने के लिए आदेश देकर स्टे आदेश का पालन कराए?

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा चम्बल केचमेंट एरिया में इरीगेशन स्कीम्स के जो प्रोपोजल्स दिए जाएंगे उन्हें सेंट्रल वाटर कमीशन और प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा स्वीकृति नहीं दी जाएगी, इसके लिए क्या आप हमें आश्वासन देना चाहते हैं।

इंटरस्टेट वाटर डिस्प्यूट एक्ट केन्द्र सरकार को बहुत ही सीमित अधिकार दिलाता है। इस संबन्ध में या तो नेगोसिएशन से विवादों को हल किया जाए या ट्रिब्यूनल में मामला रखने का अधिकार दिया जाए। विवादों को निपटाने के लिए अभी कोई भी सक्षम नहीं है। राजस्थान में 12 इंटर स्टेट डिस्प्यूट्स हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार इस बारे में आवश्यक कदम उठाएगी और यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो क्या संविधान में संशोधन कर के अभी जो इरीगेशन को स्टेट सब्जेक्ट माना जाता है, उस में भी परिवर्तन करेगी, ताकि इस से जिन राज्यों के हितों को कुठाराघात पहुंच रहा है, उन्हें राहत दिलाई जा सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे राजस्थान राज्य के साथ बहुत ही अन्याय हो रहा है। हमारी वित्तीय स्थिति पहले ही खराब हो रही है। दो सौ करोड़ रुपये का रिजर्व बैंक ओवर-ड्राफ्ट हमारे ऊपर है और अभी भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति हमारे सामने आ रही है, इसका भी हमें सामना करना है। इस स्थिति में केन्द्र सरकार इस मामले को जल्दी से जल्दी निपटा कर क्या हमें सहयोग देगी—यही मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा हूं।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न यह था कि गांधी सागर बांध और उसके केचमेंट एरिया में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 300 से अधिक छोटी-बड़ी योजनाएं बनाई और प्रश्न के जबाव में बताया गया कि 57 योजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं और 29 योजनाओं पर काम चल रहा है।

जहां तक गांधीसागर बांध का संबंध है, इस में मुख्यतः शिप्रा, शिवना और छोटी काली सिंध नदियां इसके कैचमेंट एरिया को भरने में सहायता करती हैं। गांधीसागर बांध के पानी के भराव के सम्बन्ध में पिछली स्थिति को देखा जाए तो इसके उदघाटन के बाद से 20 सालों में कुल मिलाकर 3–4 बार ही यह पूरा भर पाया होगा। हर साल यह पूरा भरा हो, ऐसी बात नहीं। जब कैचमेंट एरिया में मेग्जिमम रेन फाल होता है तो बांध भरता है....। यह बांध हमेशा नहीं भरता है। जब चम्बल घाटी की योजना बनाई गई थी तो उसके ऊपर तीन चार बांध बांधे गए थे, गांधी सागर राणा प्रताप सागर, जवाहर सागर, कोटा बैरेज। कोटा बैरेज से सिंचाई की दो योजनाएं थीं। एक से राजस्थान को सिंचाई की सुविधा और दूसरे से मध्य प्रदेश की सिंचाई की सुविधा। इस प्रकार चम्बल नदी घाटी योजना से ये सारी योजनाएं बनाई गई। किन्तु इस में जितना पानी आना चाहिए था, कैचमेंट में, रिजर्वायर में जितना पानी मिलना चाहिए था नहीं मिला। इसी कारण जो नीचे बांध बनाया गया इसके ऊपर जो पावर हाउसिस बिजली के लिए बनाए गए, उसकी कैपेसिटी कभी भी पूरी नहीं हुई, न जैनरेशन उस से पूरा हुआ और न बिजली पूरी मिली। गांधी सागर बांध की जैनरेशन कैपेसिटी 115 मैगावाट थी किन्तु हमेशा 60 या 80 परसेंट अपनी कैपेसिटी की बिजली दी हो, ऐसा नहीं हुआ है।

[श्री सत्यनाराण जटिया]

प्राय: पीक पावर लौड स्टेशन के रूप में वह काम करता रहा है। यह कहा गया कि गांधी सागर बांध से राजस्थान को बिजली नहीं मिली। मेरा कहना है राणा प्रताप सागर से मध्य प्रदेश को अपना हिस्सा नहीं मिलता है। वहां से मध्य प्रदेश का जितना शेयर है उसको मिलता नहीं है। इस वास्ते यह प्रशन तो हमेशा रहेगा ही। जहां बिजली पैदा होती है वे अपनी पूर्ति तो करते ही हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में केवल एक बांध है, गांधी सागर बांध। राजस्थान में दो हैं, राणा प्रताप सागर और जवाहर सागर। मैं आपको सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। जो योजनाएं बन चुकी हैं उनको अनडू तो नहीं किया जा सकता है। मध्य प्रदेश में 57 योजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं। 29 अधूरी पड़ी हुई हैं। वे भी पूरी न हों यह मंशा सरकार की नहीं हो सकती है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। फ्लैड के समय जब गांधी सागर में पर्याप्त पानी आता है तो उस पानी को अपर स्ट्रीम साइड से डाइवर्शनल कैनाल बना कर के लोअर स्ट्रीम साइड में डाइवर्ट किया जा सकता है और इसके बारे में शासन योजना बनाएगा ?

मध्य प्रदेश से बड़ी काली नदी बहती है बांध को फीड करने के लिए। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि चम्बल बांध के कैचमेंट एरिया में अगर इसको डाइवर्ट कर दिया जाए तो गांधी सागर को पर्याप्त पानी मिल सकता है।

इसी तरह से नर्मदा नदी का पानी चम्बल में मिलाया जा सकता है तो इस योजना को पूरा किया जाना चाहिए।

ये दो तीन मूल प्रश्न हैं जिन पर मंत्रालय विचार कर के कोई निर्णय ले सकता है। यह सारे देश का मामला है। यदि गांधी सागर में पर्याप्त पानी आता है तो कोटा बैरेज में भी पर्याप्त पानी जाएगा। इस बीच में तीन पावर स्टेशन जो बने हुए हैं गांधी सागर, राणा प्रताप सागर और जवाहर सागर ये भी उत्पादन अधिक करेंगे, पानी भी अधिक इनको मिलेगा और एनर्जी भी मिलेगी। साथ ही दूसरी तरह की सिंचाई की सुविधा भी मिल सकती है। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा सिंचाई के पानी के लिए आज बहुत मुश्किल का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। पानी के लिए दोनों राज्यों में लोग तरस रहे हैं।

इस वास्ते मैंने तीन सुझाव दिए हैं। एक अपर स्ट्रीम साइड पर डाइवर्शल कैनाल बना कर के राणा सागर को पानी डाउन स्ट्रीम साइड में देने की, दूसरे काली सिंधु को क्या ऊपर मिलाया जा सकता है और तीसरे नर्मदा के पानी से चम्बल को फीड किया जा सकता है और मैं चाहता हू कि इन पर विचार कर समुचित निर्णय किया जाए।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : इस चर्चा में कुछ कारगर और मूलभूत प्रश्न हैं। गांधी सागर, राणा प्रताप सागर, जवाहर सागर, कोटा बैरेज आदि एक एक योजना तैयार हुई, तकनीकी लोगों ने तैयार की और दोनों सरकारों ने उस पर अपनी सहमति दी। उस योजना पर काफी रुपया खर्च होने के बाद यह उम्मीद की जाती थी कि मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान को बिजली और सिंचाई की जो आवश्यकता है वह काफी हद तक पूरी हो सकेगी। पिछले कुछ सालों से राजस्थान सरकार और हम लोगों का यह अनुभव रहा है कि गांधी सागर से न

बिजली पैदा होती है और न सिंचाई होती है। मेरे मित्र श्री जटिया अभी कह रहे थे कि मध्य प्रदेश की भी यही हालत है। उनके यहां भी राणा प्रताप सागर से बिजली नहीं मिलती है और न ही सिंचाई होती है। आज दो राज्यों का झगड़ा नहीं है। मूल सवाल यह है कि बड़ी सिंचाई या बिजली की योजना कोई जब बनाई जाती है और उस पर करोड़ों खर्च किया जाता है तो उस से लोगों की अपेक्षायें और आकांक्षायें बढ़ती है और हमें देखना है कि वे कैसे पूरी हो सकती हैं। उसके बाद अगर वह योजनाएं कारगर रूप से उतने प्रभावी तौर पर बिजली और पानी नहीं दे पाता उसके मूल में क्या कारण हैं ?

मैं आप से इस बारे में यह प्रश्न करना चाहूंगा कि क्या कारण है कि गांधी सागर राणा प्रताप सागर, कोटा बैरेज और जवाहर सागर से जो हमारे सिंचाई के और बिजली उत्पादन के लक्ष्य थे, वह पूरा करने में हम असफल रहे हैं? यदि असफल रहे हैं, तो उन कारणों के निराकरण के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

हमें शंका है कि यह जो 57 बांध बन गए और जो 29 बांध और बनने जा रहे हैं, इनके कारण हमारे गांधी सागर में पानी नहीं आता। आखिर कैचमेंट एरिया एक है और कैचमेंट एरिया पर छोटे-बड़े और बांध बनाये जायेंगे तो स्वाभाविक तौर पर हम ऐसा मानते हैं कि पानी घटेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपके पास ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है और क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के वाटर पावर कमीशन का यह दायित्व और कर्तव्य नहीं है कि अगर कैचमेंट एरिया में कोई नये बांध बनते हैं तो उनको आप रोक सकें? क्या यह चीज पहले आपके नोटिस में नहीं आई थी? अगर आ गई थी तो आपने मध्य प्रदेश की इस बारे में कोई जांच की होगी और नहीं तो यह कैलस एटीट्यूड क्यों है?

इसी के साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि भले ही सेंटर के पास कानूनन पावर न हो, पर मैं यह नहीं मानता कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसी कमजोर है, फिर एक ही पार्टी का शासन हो केन्द्र में भी और स्टेट में भी सिवाय ढाई-तीन बरस के अर्से के अलावा, तब भी एक पार्टी का ही शासन था, तो फिर क्या आपकी परसुएसिव पावर इतनी कमजोर है कि आप कानून के सहारे के बिना, अगर कहीं इधर-उधर इन-जस्टिस होता हो तो उसको रोकने की स्थिति में नहीं है? क्या आपकी मौरल अथारिटी कोई नहीं है? अगर यह बांध बने हैं तो इनके बारे में अविलम्ब जांच की जानी चाहिए। मैं यह भी मांग करता हूं कि एक दफे बांध बन जाने के बाद हैवी कास्ट होती है, करोड़ों रुपये तक ही नहीं, अरबों रुपये तक लागत पहुंच जाती है, वह इतना रुपया लगाकर यह बाध बनाएं और उनको बन्द कर दें क्या यह अक्लमन्दी की नीति है? इसलिए जो 29 नए बांध बन रहे हैं, उनके बारे में अविलम्ब कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

जांच कमीशन और सर्वे तो हमेशा टाइम लेते हैं। किसी मामले को खटाई में डालना हो तो जांच कमीशन बना दीजिए। जब तक जांच कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आयेगी, तब तक यह 29 बांध भी बन जायेंगे तब आप जवाब दे देंगे कि फेट-एकम्पली हो गए, जो बन गए सो बन गए। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह फेट-एकम्पली मत होने दीजिए

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

और इन 29 बांधों के निर्माण पर बिना लीगल अथौरिटी के आप परसुएड कर के इन्हें रुकवा दीजिए । यही मेरा मूल प्रश्न है।

मैं समझता हूं कि आप इन तमाम प्रश्नों का उत्तर देंगे क्योंकि किसी भी स्टेट को रूल आफ जंगल की तरह बिहेव करने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए, चाहे मेरी स्टेट हो या मध्य प्रदेश की स्टेट हो, नेशन की जो बड़ी योजनाएं हैं उनके साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं होना चाहिए। पावर और इरिगेशन के प्रोजेक्ट को भी फेल्योर करने की कोशिश करता है, उसके साथ एज ए बिग ब्रदर आपको रोल अदा करना चाहिए और परसुएड करना चाहिए, यह मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत थोड़ा समय लेने जा रहा हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are already tired. You were here from the morning.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR I am not tired.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How many times you had to go out and come here? I know you are tired.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : जैसा कि जैन साहब ने कहा है, गांधीसागर बांध की परियोजना से राजस्थान को हर तरह का लाभ होने वाला था, खासकर विद्युत-उत्पादन में, और विद्युत उत्पादन के जरिए औद्योगिक उत्पादन तथा कृषि उत्पादन में। लेकिन राजस्थान को इस बांध से उतना लाभ नहीं हो रहा है, जितनी कि संभावना थी। इसका कारण यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान की सरकारों में थोड़ा द्वंद हो रहा है। (व्यवधान) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे इधर राजस्थान के जैन साहब हैं और मेरे पास मध्य प्रदेश के श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया हैं। इसलिए मुझे दोनो के बीच में कोई समन्वयवादी बात कहनी पड़ती है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You neither belong to Madhya Pradesh nor Rajasthan. You are an all India figure.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : इस सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच जो समझौता हुआ था, अगर उसके आधार पर काम हुआ होता, तो मैं समझता हूं कि राजस्थान को उतनी शिकायत न होती, जितनी कि आज है । मध्य प्रदेश में पानी की कमी रहती है, लेकिन जितनी कमी राजस्थान में रहती है, उतनी मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं रहती । इस लिए यह जरूरी था कि राजस्थान को उस एग्रीमेंट के मुताबिक पानी दिया जाता, लेकिन उसमें कुछ कमी आई । इसका कारण यह है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में जो इन्टर स्टेट वाटर डिसप्यूट्स अन्तर्राज्यीय जल विवाद चल रहे हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार की कमजोरी की बजह से उनका सही ढंग से समाधान नहीं निकल पा रहा है ।

अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा, ने कहा कि केन्द्र सरकार को अपनी पर्सवेसिव पावर काम में लानी चाहिए । हम तो हमेशा कहते हैं कि इस सरकार में पर्सवेसिव पावर कम है, बस डंडे की ताकत है । अगर यह सरकार डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास रखती है, तो उसको अपनी पर्सवेसिव पावर को बढ़ाना चाहिए, और अगर वह डेमोक्रेसी को नहीं मानती है, तो फिर डंडे से काम ले । उसको अन्तर्राज्यीय विवादों को हल करने के लिए मजबूती से कदम उठाना चाहिए

और राज्य सरकारों से बात करनी चाहिए। क्या वजह है कि इस तरह के कितने ही जल-विवाद चल रहे हैं और वे समाप्त नहीं हो पा रहे हैं ? मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में थोड़ा स्पष्टीकरण देंगे, क्योंकि हम लोग भी इस विषय से सम्बन्धित हैं, कि कई राज्यों में पानी के विवाद गत कई वर्षों से चल रहे हैं और उनका कोई समाधान नहीं निकल पा रहा है ।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान को इस योजना के द्वारा तत्काल अधिक से अधिक पानी मिल सके, इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं। इसी संदर्भ में एक सवाल और है, जो हमारे राज्य से सम्बन्धित है । एक सप्ताह पहले गंडक परियोजना के अन्तर्गत सूरजपुरा पावर हाउस का बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री और नेपाल के प्रधान मंत्री के द्वारा उद्घाटन हुआ था । अगर मंत्री महोदय को कोई जानकारी हो, तो वह बताएँ, वर्ना कोई बात नहीं, कि उससे उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को कितनी बिजली मिलेगी । उस योजना से नेपाल का भी सम्बन्ध है । आप जानते हैं कि हमारे यहां सूखा पड़ा हुआ है और प्रायः सूखा पड़ा करता है ।

श्री रामसिंह यादव (अलवर) : मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं ।

MR. DEUTY SPEAPER : No, no. The rules do not permit. Their names have come in the ballot. Now, the hon. Minister.

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जो सवाल उठाए गए हैं, कल इसके कि मैं उनका जवाब दूं, मैं दो मिनट में इस पर रोशनी डालना चाहता हूं कि चंबल वैली प्राजेक्ट का स्टेटस क्या है। चम्बल वैली प्राजेक्ट राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की दो स्टेट्स के बीच में एक अंडरस्टैंडिंग का नतीजा है। कोई रिटेन ऐगीमेंट दोनों स्टेट्स के बीच में नहीं हुआ है । जो अन्डरस्टैंडिंग थी वह यह थी कि कास्ट और बेनिफिट्स को दोनों स्टेट्स बराबर बराबर शेयर करेंगे।

18 hrs.

इस प्रोजेक्ट में तीन डैम्स बनने थे, रिजर्वायर बनने थे और एक बराज बनना था । बैराज और गांधी सागर यह 60 में कम्पलीट हो गया और दो बांध फोर्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान में कम्पलीट हो गए । सवाल यह है कि उस वक्त का जो प्रोजेक्ट था उस प्रोजेक्ट के हिसाब से गांधी सागर का लाइव स्टाक 5.61 मिलियन एकड़ फीट था और एवरेज एन्युअल फ्लो चम्बल और डैम से 3.88 मिलियन एकड़ फीट था । गांधी सागर को इस तरह से डिजाइन किया गया था कि उस में रिजर्वायर में पानी इतना हो, जब पानी इफरात से बरसे तो उस को इतना स्टोर कर लिया जाय कि लीन ईयर्स में जब पानी की बारिश कम होती है तो उस में उस को इस्तेमाल किया जा सके और हमारी पानी की जरूरत पूरी हो । इस योजना के तहत जो हमारी इंरीगेशन की जरूरत थी वह 3.2 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी की थी और एवरेज ऐन्युअल ईल्ड इस गांधी सागर में 3.88 मिलियन एकड़ की थी ।

जहां तक इस बात का सवाल है पानी की फराहमी का, पानी के इरीगेशन के लिए मौजूद होने का और पावर जेनरेशन के लिए मौजूद होने का, जो इत्तलात हमारे पास मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान से मिली है उन के आधार पर मैं यह कहता हूं कि पानी की कमी की ईन दोनों स्टेट्स में से किसी ने शिकायत नहीं की और न यह शिकायत की है कि पावर का जितना जेनरेशन होना चाहिए

[श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी]

उतना नहीं हुआ । बल्कि जो आंकड़े हमारे पास हैं, जो हमें मिनिस्ट्री आफ एनर्जी से मिले हैं उन आंकड़ों के आधार पर मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि एवरेज पावर जेनरेशन जितना जैनरेशन हम उस से समझते थे उस से 30 परसेंट ज्यादा है ।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : गत वर्ष कम क्यों हुआ ?

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : मैं वही अर्ज कर रहा हूं, सन 80–81 को छोड़ कर बाकी हर साल में जितना जेनरेशन हमारी योजना में था उससे ज्यादा हुआ है । एवरेज जेनरेशन 30 परसेंट ज्यादा हुआ है । 79–80 में भी ज्यादा हुआ है । सिर्फ एक साल है 80–81 जिस में कम हुआ है और उस की वजह यह है.....

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : 72 में भी कम हुआ ।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : नहीं, 72 में नहीं हुआ है और उस की वजह यह है कि दो साल बराबर बरसात की कमी रही ।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : मैक्सिमम केपेसिटी क्या है, उस रेशियो से देखिए ।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : मैं आप से अर्ज कर रहा हूं, गांधी सागर का प्रोजेक्ट जो डिजाइन हुआ था वह 1380 मिलयन किलोवाट अवर एन्यूअली आधार पर हुआ था । 72–73 में 1386 मिलियन किलोवाट अवर्स का जेनरेशन हुआ । अगर चाहें तो पूरी फिगर्स दे सकता हूं ।

तो मैं कह रहा था कि जहां तक पावर जैनरेशन का सवाल है सिर्फ 1980–81 में, और वह इसलिये कि 1979–80 में भी ड्राई वैदर रहा और उसकी वजह से पानी की कमी रही और फिर उसी का असर 1980–81 पर भी पड़ा और 1980–81 में भी पानी की कमी रही ।

अब मैं बुनियादी सवाल पर आता हूं । बुनियादी सवाल यह है कि गांधी सागर की अपर रीचेज में, जो उसका कैचमेंट एरिया है उसके अपर रीचेज में मध्य प्रदेश ने कुछ छोटे छोटे प्रोजेक्ट्स लिये और उसकी वजह से पानी का यूटिलाइजेशन करना चाहा । सवाल यह है और इस सवाल को 1980 में राजस्थान सरकार ने शिकायत के रूप में उठाना और वहां के इरीगेशन सेक्रेटरी ने हमको पत्र लिखा कि इस तरह के प्रोजेक्ट्स मध्य प्रदेश बना कर के यह जो चम्बल वैली प्रोजेक्ट है उसमें पानी की कमी आ जायेगी और हमें दिक्कत हो जायेगी और हमें अपना शेयर नहीं मिलेगा इरीगेशन के लिये । हमने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को लिखा उसके आदादो-शमार क्या हैं, कौन से प्रोजेक्ट लिये हैं और कितना पानी है । जो इत्तिला उन्होंने दी है वह यह है कि 57 प्रोजेक्ट्स वह पूरे कर चुके हैं और 29 प्रोजेक्ट अन्डरकंस्ट्रक्शन हैं । और 57 प्रोजेक्ट्स वह कम्पलीट कर चुके है उसकी टोटल रिक्वायरमेंट .061 मिलियन एकड़ फीट है, और 29 प्रोजेक्ट्स जो अन्डर-कंस्ट्रक्शन है उनकी रिक्वायरमेंट .064 मिलियन एकड़ फीट होगी । यह उनकी रिक्वायरमेंट है । तो इसको अगर टोटल कर दिया जाय सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स को कम्पलीट हो जाने के बाद जो उनकी रिक्वायरमेंट होगी वह 1.25 मिलियन एकड़ फीट होगी जैसा कि माननीय

सदस्य ने कहा है वह वाकयात सही नहीं है जो हमारी इत्तिला है उसके मुताबिक।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : यह इनफार्मेशन करेक्ट दी है कि नहीं ?

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : जाहिर है कि हमें जो सूचना मिली है उसी पर हम अपना जबाब तैयार करेंगे ।

उस इशू पर भी आता हूं कि सेन्टर को क्या रोल प्ले करना है । तो अगर इन आंकड़ों को देखा जाय तो सिर्फ 4 परसेंट पानी ऐसा है जो इन अपर रीचेज में वह इस्तेमाल करेंगे । जब हमने इस ओबजेक्शन को जो राजस्थान सरकार ने किये थे और जो मालूम होता था कि वाकई उनके लिये परेशानी का सबब बना हुआ है कि अगर अपर रीचेज में इस तरह के नये प्रोजेक्टस लिये जाते रहेंगे तो पानी की फराहमी नीचे के लोगों को कम होगी, जब इस ओबजेक्शन को राजस्थान सरकार के उनसे लिया गया तो उन्होंने साफ साफ यह कहा कि यह हमारी जो अन्डरस्टेंडिग है इसमें कहीं पर भी हमको इस बात से नहीं रोका गया है कि हम 16 लाख हैक्टर जमीन को, जो हमारा कैचमेंट एरिया है जो हमारे हिस्से में पड़ता है, सारा का सारा ज्यादा कैचमेंट एरिया मध्य प्रदेश में है.... उसको हम सिंचाई से बिल्कुल वंचित कर दें, सिंचाई न होने दें, यह हम करने वाले नहीं हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारी पोजीशन बहुत नाजुक है । मैं बहुत सफाई से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं, हमारे दोस्त हरिकेश जी और माननीय श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा, जो कि इस सदन के सीनियर सदस्य हैं, उन्होंने परस्वेसिव की जो शक्ति है, जो ताकत है, मरकजी हकूमत की उसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान दिलाया । उपाध्यक्ष जी, परस्वेशन हम इस हाउस में रोज देखते हैं, जब इतने छोटे से हाउस में सारा परस्वेशन बेकार हो जाता है, जिस वक्त माननीय सदस्य, श्री हरिकेश जी और उनके साथी जोश में आते हैं, तो कोई परस्वेशन काम नहीं कर पाता है । क्यांस कुन जे गुलिस्तान मन बहारे मरा—इसी से अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि परस्वेशन के क्या रिजल्ट होंगे ।

हमारे अख्तियारात का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, हमारे अख्तियारात बहुत लिमिटेड हैं । खास तौर पर अपर रिचेज के जो नए छोटे जो पौसेक्ट्स हैं, वे हमारे यहां सैन्टर वाटर कमीशन के पास क्लीयरेंस के लिए भी नहीं आते हैं । यह मजबूरी नहीं है कि उन प्रोजेक्टस को हमारे यहां क्लीयरेंस के लिए भेंजें । मसला यह आया राजस्थान सरकार की तरफ से और उन्होंने कहा कि सैन्टर को किसी तरह से इसमें इन्वाल्व करना चाहिए, ताकि वह सारी चीजों को देखें । मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने उसमें साफ-साफ इन्कार कर दिया कि यह हमारा बाइलेटरल मामला है, इसमें हम किसी का हस्तक्षेप गंवारा नहीं करेंगे । कमांड एरिया डवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम में वर्ल्ड-बैंक की सहायता मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को भी हुई और राजस्थान सरकार को भी जरूरत हुई तो अब वे इस बात पर एग्री कर गए हैं और वर्ल्ड बैंक ने इन्कार कर दिया है कि जब तक पानी की एवेलेबिलिटी पूरे तौर पर एशयोर्ड नहीं होगी, सैन्टर हमको एशयोर नहीं करेगा, इस प्रोजेक्ट में मदद देने के लिए हम तैयार नहीं है । जब मामला आया कि मदद नहीं मिलेगी तो यह दबाव पड़ा, प्रैशर पड़ा ।

हमारा दबाव नहीं था० सी० ए० डी० इन्टरनेशनल डवेलपमेंट अथोरिटी और वर्ल्ड बैंक के दबाव में इस बात पर

[श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी]

राजी हो गए कि हां, सैन्टर को इसमें इन्वाल्व करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

श्री जी० एम० बनातवाला (पोन्नानी): मुबारक हो।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : दूसरा पहलू है, इरिगेशन के सिलसिले में। सवाल यह है कि इरिगेशन का पानी मौजूद होते हुए भी, उसके युटिलाइजेशन के लिए कैनाल्स और चैनल्स बनाने के काम में हमारी दोनों सरकारें पिछड़ गई हैं और उसका नतीजा यह है कि जो बैनिफिट्स हमको हासिल होना चाहिए, वह बैनिफिट्स हमको हासिल नहीं हुए। इस योजना के तहत सात लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन को राजस्थान में और सात लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन को मध्य प्रदेश में सींचना था लेकिन 5 सालों की जो एवरेज है—वह 4.71 लाख हैक्टेयर्स राजस्थान का है और 4.28 लाख हैक्टेयर्स मध्य प्रदेश का है। ये उन्हीं की फिगर्स हैं। इसके मायने यह हुए कि हमें उस पानी को खेती तक पहुंचाने के लिए जिन नहरों और डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरीज का जाल बिछाना चाहिए था, वह नहीं कर पाये। इन दोनों स्टेट्स ने कमाण्ड-एरिया डवेलपमेंट की तरफ पूरी तवज्जह नहीं दी, इसीलिए हम इस का पूरी तरह से इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाये। अब जहां तक इस ग्रीमेंटस का ताल्लुक है, वह भी मैंने बतला दिया है कि इस तरह का कोई एग्रीमेंट नहीं है, अण्डरस्टेण्डिंग है....

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन: इस योजना के बारे में कोई प्राजेक्ट रिपोर्ट बनी हुई है या नहीं?

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : क्यों नहीं है?

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन: अगर है तो रिपोर्ट में सब चीजें लिखी हुई है कि क्या अण्डरस्टेण्डिंग हुई थी।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी: मैं उसी की बुनियाद पर अर्ज कर रहा हूं।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जन: आप रिपोर्ट की कापी सदन में प्रस्तुत कर दें, सारी पोजिशन स्पष्ट हो जाएगी।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया: अभी भी रिजर्वायर में पर्याप्त पानी नहीं है। गांधी सागर डैम में कितना पानी है, आप इतना बतला दें उस से ही स्थिति का पता लग जाएगा।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : पानी बीच में ले रहे हैं।

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ) : वहां अभी भी सूखा पड़ा हुआ है।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी: जो इन्फर्मेशन हम को स्टेट से मिलती है और जो सैंट्रल वाटर कमीशन से मिलती है, मैं उनकी ही बुनियाद पर बतला रहा हूं। अगर आप को कोई दूसरी इत्तिला चाहिए तो हम को दें दें, हम जानकारी करवा लेंगे।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : गांधी सागर रिजर्वायर में हर साल पर्याप्त पानी नहीं आया।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी: एक सवाल शायद हरिकेश जी ने या शर्मा जी ने उठाया था—क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इरिगेशन के सब्जैक्ट को, वाटर के सब्जैक्ट को, कान्करैंट लिस्ट में लाने का कोई इरादा रखती....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is a big subject, and the Minister may not be able to reply to Mr. Nawal kishore.

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी: हम तो ऐसा कर के बहुत खुश होंगे, लेकिन इस सिलसिले में अभी तक हमारे कांस्टीच्यूशन में कोई अमेण्डमेन्ट नहीं हुआ है..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In the Half an Hour discussion, that point does not come.

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी : मैं अर्ज कर दूं—अभी तक सरकार का ऐसा कोई इरादा नहीं है कि हम कांस्टीच्यूशन अमेण्डमेंट लायें। अलबत्ता एन्ट्री 56 जो लिस्ट 1 है, जिस में सेन्ट्रल सब्जेक्टस हैं उन में इन्टर स्टेट रिवर्स के बारे में जो इख्तियारात मर्कजी हुकुमत को मिले हुए हैं उन इख्तियारात के तेहत हम पार्लियामेंट में कानून लाने का इरादा रखते हैं कि उन रिवर्स को जो एक स्टेट के बजाय कई-कई स्टेटस में बहते हैं उन को किस तरह से नियन्त्रित किया जाय, किस तरह से प्रोजेक्ट बने, किस तरह से समस्या का हल निकले। इस पर सरकार का इरादा बन रहा है....

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : कब ला रहे हैं, जल्दी लाइए।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी: उस को हम जल्दी ही लाने का इरादा रखते हैं। मेरा खयाल है कि मैंने ज्यादातर प्वाइन्टस को कवर कर लिया है।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया: मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी: मैं आप के सवाल का जवाब देता हूं उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे मआजिज मैम्बर काफी काबिल हैं। हो सकता है कि उन की इरीगेशन के सिलसिले में टेक्नीकल नालिज हो। अनफार्चूनेचटली मैं अपने बारे में यह कह सकता हूं कि मैं कोई टेक्नोक्रेट नहीं हूं। जो प्रोजेक्टस आप ने बयान किए हैं और एक तरीका बताया है कि पानी कैसे ज्यादा फराहम किया जा सकता है, तो वह हमारे नोटिस में आ गया है और हम उस को एग्जामिन करवा लेंगे लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि इरीगेशन का कोई प्रोजेक्ट भारत सरकार में इनिशियेट नहीं होता है। इरीगेशन का प्रोजेक्ट जिस स्टेट में होगा वह उसी स्टेट में इनिशियेट होगा। उसी की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह उस प्रोजेक्ट को तैयार करे, उसी की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह फंडस फराहम करे और उसी की जिम्मेवारी है कि वह उस का इम्पलीमेंटेशन करे। हम से तो वह सिर्फ टेकनीकल राय लेती है। जब हमारे पास कोई प्रोजेक्ट भेजेंगे, तो दिखवा लेंगे और उस का क्लियरेंस दे देंगे। मैं आनरेबिल मेम्बर से यह दरखास्त करूंगा कि वे इस के लिए अपनी स्टेट पर दबाव डालें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think all the hon. members are very much satisfied with the reply. The House stands adjourned to reassamble tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha than adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, September 8, 1981/Bhadra 17, 1903 (Saka).

GMGIPND—Job III—1975 LS— 24-10-81—890